

The Adams Sentinel.

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Poetry.

CAN THE ABSENT BE FORGOTTEN.

Can the absent be forgotten?
Can their memories ever die?
Were they loved, to be remembered
As a shadow on the sky?
Can the only tie that bound us,
Like to morning dreams depart?
Furled 's Heaven, for then will cease
All truthfulness of heart.

Can the absent be forgotten,
Though their silence we regret?
No Lethe springs from this fair earth,
By which we can forget.
There is something in the memory
Of those we've loved and lost,
Upbraid love's bark, o'er Time's vast sea,
However tempest-tost.

Can the absent be forgotten?
Can the lips that we have kissed—
The hands that we have pressed in ours,
Be lost, and not be missed?
Can the heart that throbb'd to our heart's throbs—
"The cheek that sought our breast,
As the swallow, wearied from afar,
Seeks its own chosen nest?"

Can all these be forgotten—
As a foot-print on the sand,
The dew upon the hawthorn leaf,
We brush off with our hand?
Oh! no, there is a faith in love,
Whose impulses are pure,
That, like the eternal mountains, God
Created to endure!

Miscellaneous.

WHO IS FAULTLESS.

Who is there without a fault? What man of your acquaintance is perfect? Does there live one who has no enemy? And you, who are finding so much fault with your neighbor, how is it with you? Are you immaculate? Sir, but at this moment, when you are heaping charge upon charge on the head of your brother, you make use of language too shocking for us to repeat. Guilty as he may be, you are not innocent. The sins are aggravated that you laid at his door, but they are not greater than yours, when you profane the name of God. Man may not punish you for this sin, but He, who has said, "Thou shalt not swear," will remember it.

When we hear a man denouncing, in unmeasured terms, a fellow creature, we come to the conclusion that he is the worst man of the two. A good man is always careful how he speaks, and weighs well every sentence he utters. You never hear him, in a promiscuous crowd, dealing out abuse, and making use of threatening language. If he has any thing to say, it is for the private ear. All men err. There is no denying this truth. But they who are the greatest villains in the community, are the first to make a terrible hue and cry, when a neighbor is detected in a wrong course. They are determined to bring him to justice, when, if their own crimes were uncovered, the neighbor's heart would be spotless in comparison to their own.

What if one man could be found who is perfect in all this? How would he be treated? Would every body respect, cherish, love him? Would he not have an enemy? We have seen how perfection was treated in the person of Christ. He was shunned, despised, spit upon, persecuted, and finally crucified. A perfect man in the nineteenth century, would meet no better treatment. The nearer a man lives to the precepts of the gospel, it is often the case that he has the bitterest enemies.

Be careful, we pray you, how you denounce a fellow creature. You know not his peculiar temptations. If he has fallen once, he has been sorely tried. The man after God's heart was not perfect, and the great apostle of the Gentiles mourned over his errors. Rather forgive thy brother—direct him to duty, and with him labor to resist every temptation, and all those sins which easily beset humanity.—Portland Empire.

Hazlitt's Advice to His Son.—Do not begin to quarrel with the world too soon; for bad as it may be, it is the best we have to live in here. If railing could have made it better, it would have been reformed long ago; but as this is not to be hoped for at present, the best way to slide through it as is contentedly and innocently as we may. The worst fault it has is want of charity; and calling knave or fool at every turn will not cure this failing. Consider, as a matter of vanity, that if there were not so many knaves and fools as we find, the wise and honest would not be those rare and shining characters that they are allowed to be; and, as a matter of philosophy, that if the world be really incorrigible in this respect, it is a reflection to make one sad, and not angry. We may laugh or weep at the madness of mankind, we have no right to vilify them for our own sake or theirs. Misanthropy is not the disgust of the mind at human nature, but with itself; for it is laying its own exaggerated vices as foul blot on the door of others! Do not, however, mistake what I have here said. I would not have you, when you grow up, adopt the low and sordid fashion of palliating existing abuses, of putting the best face upon the worst things. I only mean that indiscriminate, unqualified satire can do little good; and those who indulge in the most revolting speculations of human nature, do not themselves always set the fairest examples, or strive to prevent the lower degradation.

"MY SAINTED MOTHER."

The mother of John Randolph taught his infant lips to pray. This fact he could never forget. It influenced his whole life, and saved him from the dangers of infidelity. He was one day speaking on the subject of infidelity, to which he had been much exposed by his intercourse with men of infidel principles, to a distinguished southern gentleman, and used this remarkable language: "I believe I should have been swept away by the flood of French infidelity, if it had not been for one thing—the remembrance of the time when my sainted mother used to make me kneel by her side, taking my little hands folded in hers, and caused me to repeat the Lord's Prayer."

Every mother who reads this anecdote, may read in it an important practical lesson, which she ought to put to use in the case of her own children. No mother can ever know how great will be the influence on her son, in all his future life in this world and in the world to come, of teaching him to pray. How appropriate, how beautiful the conduct of that mother who teaches her little son to kneel by her side as he retires to rest, to lift up his young heart to the God that made him, and on whose care and mercy he must rely in all the future years of his existence! If all mothers would teach their children to pray with them and for them, how soon would this world's aspect be changed, and bud and blossom as the rose! And the mother who does not teach her children to pray has no ground to believe that she shall ever meet her children in Heaven, or that she will ever reach there herself. Prayerless mothers never find admission to heaven.

Death.—Death is a mystery. We know that we shall ere long close our eyes on all sublimity objects, but the time and manner of our death we cannot foresee. Here one falls in his full strength, while another has been languishing for years. The aged is passed by, and the turf is upheaved for the young and beautiful. Our neighbor falleth by our side, just as we learned to appreciate his worth. A friend sinks in our arms as we take him to our bosom. Yet these instances of mortality fail to leave suitable impressions on our minds. We follow our friends to the grave, and turn as anxious as ever to engage in the business and turmoil of life. Tomorrow we forget the pleasant smile and cheerful voice, and put far away from our minds the thought of our own mortality. Thus we are blinded; but little as we dwell upon it, the day approaches when our voices will be hushed, our eyes closed, and our lips refuse to do their office. Blessed shall we be if we live for another world, by cherishing right feelings of heart, and living void of offence before God and man.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.

The forest of Athol, in Scotland, which contains 100,000 English acres, is set apart for the breeding and support of red deer, that the Lord of the Manor may hunt them.

It is computed in England that a family can draw a support on two acres of land. Allowing, for the land not tillable, that the land in Athol forest would support but one person on the same number of acres, that would support a family in England, and fifty thousand persons might draw the necessities of life from the land set apart for hunting excursions. Scarce one year has elapsed since American charity sent food to the famishing thousands of Scotland and Ireland. Though man may die of starvation—though misery and squalid poverty are seen in every hovel, the aristocracy will not be debarred from hunting. They must have their pleasures, and as the hunters sweep by, their horns must ring sweet music in the ears of the father who sees his children starving to death for want of bread, and dependent on other lands for charity. And yet, because men who hear and feel these things—who are down trodden and crushed by inhuman and unjust laws, occasionally exhibit a restiveness and rise against their oppressors they are denounced by them as "agitators," and Americans are warned against sympathizing with them. The heart, indeed must be corrupt, that does not sympathize with a people so oppressed.

The Sabbath.—Luther, as quoted by Coleridge, in his Table Talk, says of the Christian day of rest:

"Keep it holy, for its use sake, both to body and soul! But if anywhere the day is made holy for the mere day's sake—if any where any one sets up his observance upon a Jewish foundation, then I order you to work on it, to ride on it, to dance on it, and do any thing that shall prove this encroachment on the Christian spirit and liberty."

A New Discovery.—A journalist has discovered that "all things considered, railways are very slow and behind the good; and those who indulge in the most revolting speculations of human nature, do not themselves always set the fairest examples, or strive to prevent the lower degradation."

REMEDIES.

For a fit of passion—walk out in the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds, without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.

For a fit of idleness—count the ticks of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro.

For a fit of extravagance and folly—go to the workhouse, or speak to the ragged and wretched inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced that he

Who makes his bed of brier and thorn,
Must be content to be forlorn.

For a fit of ambition—go into the church-yard and read the grave-stones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and your sister.

For a fit of repining—look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden, afflicted and deranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

For a fit of despondency—look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which he has promised his followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them, while he who looks for a flower, may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For a fit of doubt, perplexity and fear—whether they respect the body or the mind, whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head or the heart, the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the Great Physician—"cast thy burden upon the Lord, for he will sustain thee."

Power and Beauty of the English Language.—It was the English language that sustained Milton while he piled arch above arch till he made a dwelling fit for a god, and while he threaded the gloomy labyrinths of hell. It enabled Newton to read the widest leaf of God's volume of nature, and to range over its immeasurable lines from margin to margin, while he poured on the republic of letters a radiant stream from the heaven of heavens. It supported Byron when his mighty soul rose to the work to which he had devoted himself, and from the dark realms of despair and irrevocable doom, he conjured up demons bearing the scar of heaven's thunder on their uncouth brows. This language was the thunder and lightning which Patrick Henry rolled over the prostrate form of his adversaries, and the enemies of freedom. It sustained Bunyan in those wondrous creations which have exalted him to fame, which will last till the prayer of earth be merged into the glad and eternal psalm.—P. N. Maffit.

London.—London in length is eight miles, in breadth three, and in circumference twenty-six. It contains 8,000 streets, lanes, alleys and courts, and sixty-five squares. It has 216 churches and chapels, 307 meeting houses for dissenters, forty-three chapels for foreigners, and six synagogues for Jews—making 602 places of public worship. The number of inhabitants is at present estimated at about 2,000,000. In this vast city there are 4,000 seminaries for education, 10 institutions for promoting the arts and sciences, 122 asylums for the indigent, 17 for the sick and lame, 13 dispensaries, 704 charitable institutions, 58 courts of justice, 4,000 professional men connected with the law. There are 13,300 vessels trading on the river Thames in the year, and 40,000 wagons going to and returning from the metropolis in the same period. The exports and imports, to and from the Thames, is estimated at £66,711,222 annually, and the property floating in the vast city every year is £170,000,000 sterling.

Cure of Fruit Trees.—Do not forget to apply leached ashes, charcoal, and oyster shell lime to the roots of your fruit trees. See also that the moss and scaly bark is carefully removed from their trunks.

A Trade.—Learn a trade, boy. Select a good one—a trade that you will like, and stick to it. A trade is an estate, Dr. Franklin says, and so you will find it. We know you will have to work hard and suffer a little, but if you have a good trade, you can always get a good living and lay up money—provided you are steady and industrious. Boys miss it amazingly by living in idleness because their parents are well off. If we were worth as much as Astor, we should advise our children to learn a trade.

Never Give Up.—What if you fail in business? You still have life and health. Don't sit down and cry about mischaps, for that will never get you out of debt, nor buy your children frocks. Go to work at something, eat sparingly, dress moderately, drink nothing exciting, and above all, keep a merry heart, and you'll be up in the world.—Franklin.

The Chinese have a notion that the soul of a poet passes into a grasshopper, because it sings all its days.

AMUSING INCIDENT.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, furnishes that paper with a very interesting account of the recent battle of Santa Cruz de Rozales. From it we extract the following:

About this time rather an amusing incident occurred. Intelligence came to our General that a large party of Mexicans had left the town, and were about to cut off some of our pickets. He immediately ordered Major Beall to move to the support of our men, with his Dragoons. Promptly the men were in their saddles. A party was seen ahead, and off they galloped, rushing over ditches and ploughed fields, and through chaparral, in fine style. The chase was kept up for several miles, the retreating soldiers doubling at every point. At last, the Major saw the frightened party make directly for the American camp. He thought they had fairly rushed into the lion's den; but on arriving in the camp he discovered that he had chased in Captain —, in command of our picket guard. In an uncharitable spirit some people might be disposed to blame the Captain, but he thought he was pursued by five hundred Mexican cavalry; therefore, it was proper to fall back. An officer of more experience would probably have waited a moment to be sure the enemy were after him, and have manoeuvred some, in order to feel the enemy. But the Captain, being not well skilled in cavalry tactics, thought it prudent to make the simple movement of a "straight streak," which he performed in the most admirable manner.

YANKEE POLITENESS.

It will be seen, in perusing Dr. Baird's lectures, that in genteel society in Europe, no one is urged to drink wine, or any strong liquors, who does not desire them. Dr. Baird remarked that it would be deemed vulgar and impertinent to do so, and they would no more think of doing it, than they would of forcing a person to eat a kind of meat which he particularly disliked. The servant merely asks what kind of wine is wished for by the guests, and if none is chosen, no remark is made. How different this from the customs of much genteel society, in this country, in which people are frequently urged, most perseveringly, to partake of the strong drinks which are plentifully provided. And such impudence is the more odious, when we consider the abominations which are dignified by the name of wines in this country. If people on the continent of Europe, whose wines possess the merit of being a pure, unadulterated article, deem it a breach of true politeness to urge them upon their guests, what shall be said of the Yankee vulgarity of those in our land, who insist on poisoning their friends with miserable decoctions of log-wood and mixture of baneful drugs.

Franklin's Toast.—Long after Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar to all Europe, Dr. Franklin chanced to dine with the English and French ambassadors, when, as nearly as we can recollect the words, the following toast were drank. By the British Ambassador:—"England—the Sun, whose bright beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth." The French ambassador, glowing with national pride, but being too polite to dispute the previous toast, drank:—"France—the moon, whose mild, steady, and cheering rays, are the delight of all nations: consoling them in darkness, and making their dreariness beautiful." Dr. Franklin then arose with his usual dignified simplicity, and said:—"George Washington—the Joshua who commanded the sun and moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."

A young Scotchman having wooed a buxom damsel, persuaded her to accompany him to a Scottish Justice of the peace, to have the ceremony performed. They stood very meekly under the operation, until the magistrate was laying the damsel under obligations to obey her husband. "Say no more about that," said the half-made husband—"if this hand remains upon any body, I'll make her obey me!" "Are we married yet?" said the expectant maiden to the ratifier of covenants between man and woman. "No," said the wondering justice. "Ah! very well," cried she, "we will finish the remainder to-morrow!" and away slipped the damsel, congratulating herself on her narrow escape.

To Preserve Beef Steaks.—As the warm season is fast approaching, when meat cannot be kept for more than a day or two in a fresh state, it will be of no inconsiderable benefit to many to be informed, that if fresh meat is rolled up in Indian corn meal, it will keep fresh for four or five days. The steak should be laid down in pieces of from one to three pounds, and each covered entirely with the meal.

To Take Ink out of Linen.—Take a piece of moist candle, or common candle will do nearly as well, melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen into the melted tallow. It may then be washed, and the spots will disappear, without injuring the linen.

O'CONNELL'S TACT IN CROSS-EXAMINATION.

He was once examining a witness, whose inebriety at the time to which the evidence referred, it was essential to his client's case to prove. He quickly discovered the man's character. He was a fellow who may be described as "half foolish with reguery."

Well, Darby, you told the truth to this gentleman?

Yes, your honor, Counsellor O'Connell.

How do you know my name?

Ah! sure every one knows our own patriot.

Well, you are a good-humored, honest fellow: now, tell me, Darby, did you take a drop of any thing that day?

Why, your honor, I took my share of a pint of spirits.

Your share of it? now, by virtue of your oath, was not your share of it—ALL BUT THE REWTER?

Why, then, dear knows, that's true for you, sir.

The Court was convulsed by both question and answer. It soon came out, step by step, that the man was drunk, and was not, therefore, a competent witness. Thus O'Connell won his case for his client.

Here is another instance of his ready tact, and infinite resource in the defence of his client. In a trial at Cork, for murder, the principal witness swore strongly against the prisoner. He particularly swore that a hat found near the place of the murder belonged to the prisoner, whose name was James.

By virtue of your oath, are you sure that this is the same hat?

Yes.

Did you examine it carefully before you swore in your information that it was the prisoner's?

I did.

Now, let me see, said O'Connell, as he took up the hat and began to examine it carefully in the inside. He then spelled aloud the name of James, slowly, thus—J-a-m-e-s. Now, do you mean those words were in the hat when you found it?

I do.

Did you see them there?

I did.

And this is the same hat?

It is.

Now, my lord, said O'Connell, holding up the hat to the bench, there is an end of the case; there is no name whatever inscribed in the hat. The result was an instant acquittal.

Two Sheriff's officers were sent to execute a writ against a Quaker, on arriving at his house, they saw his wife, who in reply to their inquiries whether her husband was at home, replied, in the affirmative, at the same time requesting them to be seated, and he would speedily see them. The officers waited patiently for some time, but he did not make his appearance; and the fair Quakeress coming into the room, they reminded her of her promise that they should see her husband. Nay, friends! I promised that he would see thee; he has seen thee! he doth not like thy looks; therefore he hath avoided thy path, and hath left his house by another road.

An Englishman having asked an Irishman if he rode in Ireland were good. "Yes," said he, "so fine that I wonder you do not import some of them to England. Stay, let me see—there's the road to love, strewn with roses—to matrimony, through nettles—to honor, through the camp—to prison, through the law—and to the undertaker's, through physic." "Have you any road to preferment?" said the Englishman. "Yes, but that is the dirtiest in the kingdom."

English Horses.—By a late census in England, the number of horses in England is found to have diminished from 1,000,000 to 200,000 within the last ten years: in other words, the railroads have dispensed with the use of 800,000 horses, and these animals, as well as oxen, are now scarcely used for transportation, and thus the grain and food of the 800,000 horses formerly consumed have been dispensed with, and the land used for the growth of hay and grass is devoted to the growth of grain alone for the supply of bread.

Method of Washing.—Soak the clothes over night in weak suds; to a four pail kettle of water add a tablespoonful of soda (carbonate of soda of the shops) dissolved: wring out the clothes, put them into the water while cool, and boil them an hour; take them then into a tub of warm water, rub them well, and afterwards rinse them thoroughly. This will not do for woollens or calicoes. Calicoes should never be boiled or washed in warm soap suds. Strong cold suds is best for calicoes, but very delicate colors should be washed in cold liquor of boiled bran strained through a cloth. Woollen goods should never be washed in soap suds, except the soft kinds, such as shawls and carpets. The suds should always be cold, and well rinsed out of the goods, or else they will soon turn yellow, or have a flour looking surface.

To Destroy Cockroaches.—The following recipe for the destruction of this pest to housewives in southern climates will prove invaluable, if it is effective:

"If your correspondents will try the following simple plan, I will warrant them that every beetle and cockroach will shortly disappear, and that the kitchen will not be again infested: add about a tea-spoonful of powdered arsenic to about a table-spoonful of mashed boiled potatoes; rub and mix them well together, and then crumble about a third of it every night at bed-time about the kitchen hearth. It will be eaten up, or nearly so, by the following morning.—The creature is very fond of potatoes, and devouring them greedily, crawls again into its hole and perishes. I had occasion to have some alterations made in the kitchen stove six months after I pursued this plan, and found hundreds of wings and dried mummies of defunct cockroaches. Their disappearance was not attended with the slightest perceptible smell; and though five years have elapsed, not one has again been seen in my kitchen. In putting it into practice, any remaining crumbs should be swept up the next morning.

P. H. HORNER, M. D.
We have tried the foregoing, and found it perfectly effectual.—Downing's Horticulturist.

Voting in Mexico.—An American writes from Vera Cruz, since the return of the Mexican authorities, as follows:

It is a singular business, this, of voting in Mexico. In some alley-way, a place is fitted up, surrounded with curtains—generally red—inside of which sit two or three men, besides a scribe; one of the men is generally a priest. The free and independent voter then, with steady pace, moves up to the divan, pokes in his head, cries out the name of him he wishes to vote for, and then hies him away to his home, apparently ashamed of what he has done. It isn't considered *la moda* to vote here, and the *ton* never do it. After the voter leaves, the name of some one is put down. Those for whom the scribe is in favor, are generally elected.

Hedges.—The best hedge in the United States, says the Genesee Farmer, extends about a mile along the highway on a plantation of 3000 acres, near Augusta, Georgia. It is the Cherokee rose, which is now in full bloom, presenting a magnificent floral spectacle, and filling the atmosphere with delicious perfume. No animal without wings can get over, or through it. Having stood forty or fifty years it still promises a good fence for a century to come. The owner and occupant of this splendid estate, Mr. D. Laigle, was a St. Domingo planter at the time of the insurrection and dreadful massacre by the blacks, and was so fortunate as to escape to the United States.

The Speaker never leaves the House during a debate, unless to take refreshments for five or six minutes—never longer. The House has never provided, singularly enough, for the contingency of the Speaker's illness. There is no deputy; and, as it is well known that there can be no "House" without the Speaker's presence, great inconveniences might occur. In 1817, the House stood adjourned for a month, in consequence of the sickness of the Speaker of that day. And in Mr. Abercrombie's time, there was a similar adjournment for ten days.

Escalting the Law.—The tavern keepers of Syracuse have adopted a very ingenious mode of getting on one side of an ordinance, lately passed by the Common Council, prohibiting the ringing of dinner bells in the street. One man stands on the sidewalk shaking a bell without a clapper, and another stands within the door ringing one loud enough to attract the attention of all stragglers, and the pantomime of the fellow outside directs them to the place of eating.

An exchange paper tells a story of a farmer, who, having sold a large crop of wheat at seventy-five cents a bushel, to a shrewd miller, who had seen the telegraphic news of its rise to one dollar, exclaimed, on hearing his mistake, "well I never was so struck by lightning before." To avoid being struck with that kind of lightning, you must take the papers.

Cleaning Trees.—Trees and vines which are kept the cleanest, bear the best; like the human body, the pores of their skin become clogged with dirt, and retain gasses which should escape. Trees, the bark of which has been scraped and scrubbed, become more thriving, and more vigorous.

A man who avoids matrimony on account of the cares of wedded life, is compared to one who would amputate a leg to save his toes from corns.

"We praise men for fighting," says a caustic writer, "and punish children for doing the same."

"Ma, what is revenge?" "It is when your daddy scolds me, and I hit him with the broomstick."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The new steamship Niagara, arrived at Boston early on Friday morning week, having sailed from Liverpool on the 20th ult. She brings three days later intelligence from Europe.

The conspiracy discovered in Paris on the 15th of May, for the overthrow of the Republic, and the establishment of Terrorism, has been signally defeated. The greater portion of the wretched promoters of this insane movement are now either in the hands of the authorities or reduced to a condition which will not admit of their doing further harm. Louis Blanc, however, is still at liberty, although there are strong grounds for suspecting that he was actually with the conspirators during the two hours he was absent from the National Assembly on Monday.

The strongest means have been adopted to prevent a recurrence of physical display by the members of the secret clubs. The allegiance of the troops of the line and National Guard is fully depended on, and M. Lamartine's popularity has been effectually restored. Still a feeling is prevalent that the Government is feeble, and the ultra democratic party in the assembly, but the presumption is scarcely warranted, judging from the results of the determined bearing exhibited by the majority of the interior Government.

Advices from Paris of Thursday evening, state that the city had been tranquil during the day. The number of arrests amounted to 200, up to that time. Blanqui and Floire, by some mysterious influence, had been liberated.

After the mob had been driven out of the hall of the National Assembly on the 15th, they marched to the Hotel de Ville to appoint a committee of public safety, and M. M. Barbes, Albert, and the other ministers of the would-be provisional government, had just commenced, in the room in which Robespierre and his associates exercised their functions as directors, when the National Guard entered the building from the rear, which had been totally unguarded, seized upon the pseudo government and after a struggle, in which M. Barbes, in particular, ran some risk, carried them off prisoners. Citizen Sobrier, in the interim, repaired to the Minister of the Interior, with his Montagnards. He demanded admittance and the transfer of the ministry to him, and the military posts to his faithful followers. He was admitted only to be arrested. His hundred partisans were disarmed, stripped even to their scarlet cravats, and hurried off.

After the Chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville had been purged of their new occupants, and after the arrest of several parties connected with the attempted revolution, who had in the first instance escaped, all Paris presented masses of the National Guards, moving in columns of thousands to the prominent points of the city, the people and the women, the best dressed ladies, cheering them as they passed.

Not a chair was unoccupied, nor was there scarcely a possibility of moving in the boulevards, from the crowds of well-dressed people of both sexes, of workmen mixed up with them, discussing in groups what had taken place, and in loud condemnation of the disturbances. This feeling was almost universal. Here and there a fanatic cried "Vive le Barbes," but was immediately surrounded and carried off to prison. Such was the conduct of the people throughout that important evening. By midnight all was quiet.

In the course of the night, a regiment of Cuirassiers and the students of the military school at St. Cyr, arrived in Paris, and several regiments of the line from other quarters marched in. The students of the Polytechnic school turned out at the first report of the insurrection, and placed themselves at the disposal of the executive government.

When M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin went to the Hotel de Ville, on the 15th, the latter, having advanced a few steps before M. Lamartine, was arrested by the second in command at the Hotel de Ville. M. Ledru Rollin protested strongly against this, the officer answered, "I arrest you because your name is in the list of the pretended government that has been proclaimed. M. Ledru Rollin then alighted from his horse, when he was joined by M. Lamartine, who said he would be answerable for his colleague.

Paris was throughout the night of the 15th, pretty tranquil. Eighty thousand National Guards had passed the night under arms in patrolling, but no incident that could be characterized as violent, occurred after midnight.

Gen. Cavaignac has been appointed Minister of War, and M. Frouve Chauvel, Prefect of Police.

The National Assembly is proceeding peaceably in the discharge of their high duties, with the full confidence of a vast majority of the people. Lamartine's authority is fully established, if an increased popularity and an almost universal desire to sustain him and his wise and patriotic measures, be any test of permanent authority.

Ireland.—The accounts from Ireland are of a more encouraging character, than have been received for many months past.

The crops generally look remarkably well.

The reported failure of the potato crop, proves to be wholly destitute of truth, and the re-appearance of the potato disease is not anticipated.

Nothing of importance has occurred in Ireland, since the sailing of the steamer United States.

The English mediation with the governments of Denmark and Prussia has failed, and Prussia seems determined to carry on the war against Denmark with the utmost vigor. Both Governments are preparing for a general and bloody engagement. The Danes appear to be only awaiting for Swedish reinforcements. The ports bordering on the North Sea are not to be blockaded, as heretofore announced—the blockade of Danzig and other ports ceased on the 15th May.

A serious battle has been fought near Souzane, in Italy, between the army of Austria and the corps of Durango and Ferrara. The Austrians lost four hundred men in killed and wounded, and five hundred of their men were taken prisoners. Subsequently, the Austrians were completely surrounded, and would be compelled to surrender.

FROM YUCATAN

Progress of the Indian Massacre.

The steamship M'Kim arrived at New Orleans on the 26th ult. from Tampico. The papers, however, contain nothing of much importance, except some news from Yucatan, received by the Arco Iris. It appears that since the treaty with Pat has been entirely set aside, there is no hope for the whites, save in aid from abroad.

The latest outrage committed by the Indians, is the burning of the village of Man, on the 7th ult. Troops were sent from Merida to its relief, but arrived too late. The Indians fled, but not before murdering fifty prisoners.

It was rumored that the Indians who dwell around Campechy, within ten leagues, and who had before been peaceable, had broken out in insurrection.

They had hitherto been regarded as friends, and the town of Campechy drew from it many of its supplies. The effect of this last insurrection will be to drive more of the whites within the walls of Campechy, at the same time that its supplies are thus cut off. The prospect is dismal enough for the inhabitants of that town. Some of those craven characters, who beg for aid from us, and for life from the Indians, have some hopes of relief in an ill feeling said to exist between Pat and Chi, but the more determined have at length come to the conclusion that they will unite and manfully revenge themselves.

A good omen for the whites is thought to be a quarrel between Pat and Chi. The latter is much exasperated that Pat should have entered into the treaty of April 23d, which stipulated for so great personal advantages.

More Indian Murders at the City of the Salt Lake.—The steamer Mustang arrived at St. Louis on the 28th May, from the Missouri river. The St. Louis Republican says: "Mr. Shrader, passed through St. Joseph on the 23d ult., on his way from Fort Kearney, with information that an express had just reached there from the Mormon colony, bringing intelligence that the Indians had murdered a number of the men, women and children at the City of the Salt Lake. No cause was assigned for this outbreak.

The express had been sent in for the purpose of obtaining assistance from the government, as it was feared that the Indians would gather in still larger numbers, and murder all the emigrants at that place. It would seem, from the intelligence from Oregon and the City of the Salt Lake, that the Indians have determined upon a regular war upon the colonies, though widely separated from each other; and there is too much reason to apprehend that many of them will be cut off before aid can reach them. A military force of several thousand men will be absolutely necessary to protect our citizens in that quarter, and great as the cost may be, it is the duty of the government to give them its protection.

We learn from the officers of the Mustang, that six hundred wagons, containing Mormon emigrants, were to leave Camp Israel, sixty-five miles above the Council Bluffs, on the 27th ult., for the City of the Salt Lake. It is stated that two thousand Pawnee Indians had come into Bellevue, for the purpose of obtaining provisions, of which they were in great want. A report is also brought in, that the first blood was shed, which left Fort Leavenworth this spring, was attacked by Indians at Walnut Creek, and in the attack twenty persons were killed. We are not informed how this report was brought to the settlements, but we are inclined to believe that it is much exaggerated, if not altogether incorrect. The Mexicans who came in from Santa Fe, the latter part of last week, and left there on the 22d of April, made no mention of this affair, although of sufficient interest to attract their attention.

The Indians.—There have been risings of the Indians against the whites, in several places, much about the same time—in Yucatan, in some parts of Mexico, in Texas, in La Platte, in the North-western Territory, in Oregon, and as was reported, a few days ago, in Wisconsin Territory. In several of these places they have committed various ravages. Yucatan is by this time, probably, entirely in their power, the settlement of the Mormons, on Salt Lake, is said to have been cut off, and in Oregon their excesses have been frightful.

There must surely be some concert and plan in this simultaneous action. There must be some Tecumseh moving. If this be the case, we may look out for trouble, and the red men may boast of their revolutions as well as the white men. The wild Indian is now revolutionizing, as well as the polished Paria.

Gen. Cass Hung in Effigy by the Pennsylvania Volunteers.—We are indebted to a friend, says the Reading Journal, for the following letter from Sergt. Graeff, a member of the corps of Artillerists, dated San Angel, April 26, 1848:

You will allow me the privilege of saying one word on politics, and know of no man it would be more deserving the Presidency than Winfield Scott, and a more outrageous and shameful act could not have been committed by the Administration, than to drag Gen. Scott from his high command, and make him a prisoner in the very Capital which his own valor had won. But they that would have sacrificed Gen. Taylor on the plains of Buena Vista, and our own army in the valley of Mexico, are capable too of thrusting the dagger of revenge in the hero's heart. But enough of this. I was very much pleased in looking over your city election. It was, indeed, unexpected to me, but as the city of Reading went for Mayor, so will the State and Union go for President. Mark that.

Next, let me tell you how Senator Cass was treated by the volunteers. You will recollect that we (or the volunteers) were mustered under the act of May '46, by which we were allowed \$3.50 per month, for clothing, and in a circular dated August 7th, '47, we were again assured of receiving the same.

But it seems that Mr. Cass, with a good economical heart, offered a bill to cause the volunteers to be furnished with clothing in kind, at the same rates according to grades, as is provided for the troops of the regular army. "Thus you see he has reduced our pay for clothing from \$3.50 to \$2.50. This, I suppose, is the compensation we get for fighting our way to the Capital. As soon as the 1st-Pennsylvanians received the news that this famous bill had passed—they extended a rope across the main road leading to the city of Mexico, and HUNG IN EFFIGY POOR LEWIS CASS! Some officers, touched by their politics, ordered it to be cut down, but the boys had him in his just position again soon after, where he hung till evening, when he was taken down and doomed to the stake!

The Burnt Burial for Taylor.—The New York Herald of Monday last says:—

"The first meeting on this subject was held at Tammany Hall, on Tuesday, the 31st ult. The Chairman of that meeting was Stephen Allen, a gentleman well known among the Democracy of New York. A committee of arrangements, consisting of three from each ward, was then appointed from the old democrats. They met at Stonehall's, in Front street, again last evening, and according to the most accurate interpretation of the sentiments of this section of the democracy, there seems no doubt but that they will nominate Gen. Taylor for next President. Thomas Hart Benton for Vice President, and probably Senator Dix for Governor of this State, on the ensuing election."

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, thus notices the reception of the Baltimore nominations at the National Capital:

"There is no heartiness in the response here to Cass's nomination. The magnates of the party look coldly, or warmly hostile, upon it. Col. Benton nor Mr. Calhoun, surely, will lend it no countenance. The first gentleman has been passive throughout the canvass for nomination, and will be passive during the election: the latter views the whole affair as ridiculous and inconsequent. The representative delegation here say, openly and decidedly, that South Carolina will now vote for Gen. Taylor, candidate or no candidate of the Whig party."

The Contrast.—Mr. Polk gave Gen. Santa Anna a free "Pass" to the head of the armies in Mexico, and then sent Gen. Scott to conquer these armies and a peace. He executed his commission with the strictest fidelity; was then suspended from command, dragged before a Court of Inquiry, the charges "with-drawn, and the successful General returns home under the public displeasure of the President," and from a high sense of duty restrains the welcome ready to burst from the lips of millions of freemen; while Santa Anna, his hands red with the best and bravest blood of our army, is not only permitted to pass out of Mexico, but is honored with an escort of safety by order of the President. History presents no parallel to this humiliating contrast. It stands alone in enormity, and the future will point to it as the strongest and the blackest page in the annals of ungrateful Executives.—Detroit Adv.

A Genuine Locofoco.—An exchange paper tells a story of a gentleman in Berks county, a member of the Democratic party, whose attachment to regular nominations was happily illustrated. "The Convention have nominated Polk," said a wag to him, who had obtained possession of the real news. "Polk! just the man we want!" "No, no, I am mistaken," said the wag; "Woodbury—Woodbury is the nominee." "Woodbury! Good! Nobody can run so well as Woodbury. He is the best man in the party." "Well, after all, it is neither Polk nor Woodbury, but Cass." "Better still! Three cheers for Cass! Who can run so well as Cass?"

A Case in Point.—The Whigs pay a high compliment to Mr. Polk when they affirm that he made the war, for it has covered the nation with glory." So says the Democrats. Equally strong would be the language which might be drawn in favor of the man who fired his own house. It was a glorious act, because it covered the freemen who availed themselves of his glory.

GEN. CASS AN OLD FEDERALIST.

We presume it has not escaped the observation of our readers, that all the prominent candidates for the Presidential nomination by the Baltimore Convention, were old Federalists, dyed in the wool. That a party calling itself "Democratic," and professing a holy horror for the Federalism of the olden time, should now set up as its champion and leaders, the men who are the very embodiment of that Federalism, is singularly strange and inconsistent. But then, we are getting used to political paradoxes, of all sorts and varieties, and are not unusually disturbed by this last one of the series.

Mr. Buchanan, who received 55 votes in the Baltimore Convention, was one of the most bitter and uncompromising Federalists in Pennsylvania. He opposed Madison and the war; and as every school-boy knows, went so far in his opposition to Democracy, as to declare that "if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, he would let it out." This man is now profuse in his professions of "Democracy," and is held up as an example and pattern of that much abused term, by unscrupulous partisans!

Mr. Woodbury, who received 22 votes in the same Convention, was a Hartford Conventionist, in the late war, and denounced the cause of the country as "unwise and unpatriotic." He wore the black cockade, and gloried in his Federalism! He is now a "Democrat" of the straightest sect, and may be regarded as a fair specimen of what constitutes the modern Democrat.

Gen. Cass, who has been the successful candidate of the Convention, is more than any of the disappointed candidates, identified with old Federalism, and was, therefore, thought most worthy of the confidence and support of modern democracy! As to Gen. Cass's Federalism, there can be no doubt. He wore the black cockade, the great and distinguishing badge worn by the Federalists of 1800. If any one doubts this statement we refer them to Niles Register, the highest authority of the kind in the country.—Daily News.

A letter from Athens, dated April 30, says:—the northern frontier of Greece has, within the last week, become the theatre of an armed invasion, which, if not promptly and vigorously quelled, may have the most fatal effects. An amnesty has been granted to certain political prisoners, who took the opportunity of assembling their companions together, reinforced by several bands of brigands, and some hundred Turks, and passing into Greece raised the standard of revolt. Their chiefs, Valentza and Papacosta, occupy positions close to the town of Lania. The government has sent troops to repel them, but the result is not yet known. The demands of the insurgents are change of amnesty and dissolution of parliament.

A shocking murder was perpetrated near Parkton, Baltimore county, Md., a few days ago. Mrs. Cooper, whose husband resides at Parkton, came to the city on Thursday week, and after disposing of some butter and other articles, started on her return home on Saturday, the 27th ult, but never reached it. Search was made for her, and her lifeless and mangled body was found near a branch, covered with brushwood, about half a mile from Parkton. Strong suspicion is entertained that she was murdered by a German, in consequence of having in his possession several articles known to have belonged to her, which he had a few days previous offered to dispose of. He subsequently disappeared.

Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital.—By an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 14, 1848, Commissioners were appointed, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, to select and purchase a tract of land, and to erect buildings thereon suitable for the purpose of a State Lunatic Hospital, and Asylum for the Insane poor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. An appropriation from the State Treasury has been made toward the erection of the building; and with funds generously contributed by a number of humane and public-spirited citizens of Harrisburg, and the county of Dauphin, a good farm has been purchased, containing about 130 acres of land, well supplied with water, and situated within a mile and a half of the State Capital. On this site, thus obtained from sources contributed by private liberality, it is the intention of the Commissioners immediately to proceed with the erection of the requisite buildings.

Cass and Buchanan.—The Richmond Whig says: It is understood that Gen. Cass's nomination was the result of a combination between him and Buchanan, the latter to continue Secretary of State, with the promise of the succession.

Ireland.

An immense meeting of the friends of Ireland was held in New York on Monday night last. Mayor Havemeyer presided, assisted by the Mr. and Mrs. Van Hook, of Jersey City. Many distinguished gentlemen were present. The proceedings were very enthusiastic, and resolutions were adopted, to the effect that the people of Ireland, all the sympathies of all hearts that love liberty, and all the energy of all hands, be known how to maintain it. A provisional committee was appointed, which is to be considered as always in session, and is charged with the duty of observing the progress of events in Ireland and England, and of presenting all at all times upon the friends of Ireland, or such action as is thought to be best for the cause.

On Friday last, Maria Louisa, daughter of Mr. Ph. Bentley, of this borough, aged 2 years, 2 months and 3 days. In Charleston, Jefferson county Va., on the 25th ult. Mrs. CATHERINE MYERS consort of Mr. J. MYERS deceased, in the 60th year of her age.

A letter from Monterey, California, published in the Philadelphia American, says.

Our community has been thrown into spasms lately, by the discovery of several quicksilver mines. They are said to be rich beyond all the dreams that ever took human soul. You have only to knock a rock to pieces, kindle a fire under it, catch the vapor, and it rolls off a liquid stream of quicksilver. Every conceivable vessel is now in requisition for collecting this precious vapor. Some take the pots from their kitchens, and some the warming pans from their beds—all catching and condensing vapor. Quick silver will soon be so plenty here, that we can fix out our pumps for thermometers, our lakes for mirrors, and the doctors will be ready to salivate a continent.

Resignation.—The self-denial evinced by President Polk, in public, and in black and white, declining to run again after it had been settled that he could get no support, was very properly cheered in the Baltimore Convention—we doubt whether any thing else from him, except his immediate abdication, could have been so cordially received—but Vice President Dallas is whistled down with a Spartan lack of ceremony. He did not decline; yet nobody proposed to re-elect him. "Polk and Dallas," "Oregon and Texas,"—brave watchwords these in their day, but that day is over. Did ever two men go in by such a contest, and go out with such unanimity?—N. Y. Tribune.

Gen. Butler.—The Union of Saturday devotes over a whole page to a memoir of Gen. Butler, written for the occasion by Francis P. Blair, by which it appears that he is the grandson of an Irishman, a son of an officer of the Revolution, a native of Kentucky, a graduate of Transylvania University in that State, and first a private and afterwards an officer during the war of 1812. Among his other accomplishments he is said to be a poet, which some one suggests gives him the advantage of being able to write all his own songs for the campaign.

Change in England.—In England a new Ministry appears to be in contemplation. It is said that Sir Robert Peel had been closeted with the Queen at Osborne house, with a view to a change, and some of the papers intimate that he will be placed at the head of the government, again—when will ensue a sweeping financial reform in every department of the State, an extension of the franchise, and a shortening of the duration of Parliaments.

Another Kissing Case.—Another remarkable kissing case lately occurred at Buffalo, (according to the Commercial of that city.) A handsome young man was brought up to the Police office, for kissing a young lady recently married. The defence was, that kissing in such circumstances, was justified by the usages of "good society," and that all the objections commonly made to such kissing, originated in "vulgar prejudice." The plea was not allowed, and the offender of aristocratic customs was fined \$15 for an assault.

At the militia training, at Tascorara, in this State, on Friday the 19th ult, a disgraceful fight took place between some thirty Germans and as many Irishmen, in which muskets, bricks, and clubs were freely used. The fight originated in the attempt of two or three persons to pass a sentinel, who was stationed, musket in hand, to guard the parade ground.

From a Mobile paper we learn that the steamboat H. Kenny, Capt. Miller, exploded on the Tombigbee river last Sunday week, and thirty of the passengers and crew were either killed or maimed, twelve badly maimed, and two severely scalded. The boat sunk soon after the explosion. The wounded were conveyed to the Marine Hospital, where the best medical advice was provided.

Two brothers, named Sutherland, and Robert Patterson, were drowned in a mill dam, near Washington, Pa., last week.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour	5 44 to 5 50
Wheat	25 to 1 30
Rye	72 to 78
Corv.	44 to 47
Oats	32 to 35
Beef Cattle	6 50 to 7 75

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, BENJAMIN SCHRYVER, Esq. Sheriff of Adams county, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Henry Forry, of this borough.

On the 6th inst, by the same, Mr. JOHN J. COLE, to Miss RACHAEL GAFF, both of Mountjoy township.

DIED.

On Friday last, Maria Louisa, daughter of Mr. Ph. Bentley, of this borough, aged 2 years, 2 months and 3 days. In Charleston, Jefferson county Va., on the 25th ult. Mrs. CATHERINE MYERS consort of Mr. J. MYERS deceased, in the 60th year of her age.

THE CHEAP

BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED.

The Peasant and his Landlord, by the Baroness Knorring translated by Mary Howitt, 1 vol. cloth, 75 cents; the Bachelor of the Abbey, 1 vol. 30 cents; all of Miss Grey's Novels, at 25 cts. each; the Seven Capital Sins, by Sue, 50 cts.; Whom to marry and how to get married, 12 cts.; Graham's Godley's, and National Magazines for June; Miss Pickering's Novels, 25 cts. each; the Forty-five Guardsmen's parts, 50 cts.; Withering Heights, a novel, 20 cts.; Elton's Comic World, 25 cts.; Life of Henry Thon's, the Burglar, 25 cts.; Madison's Exposition of Old Fellowship, 25 cts. All new books received as soon as published, and sold at much less than the usual prices. Remember the place to buy Books of ALL KINDS CHEAP, is opposite the Bank.

KELLER KURTZ.

Dr. K. K. being desirous of returning his sincere and hearty thanks to the Ladies, Gentlemen, and Scholars of Gettysburg and Adams county, for the kind manner in which they have come forward and welcomed him, and for the unprecedented patronage he has received at their hands, adopts this medium of expressing his gratitude for their favors for the past year, and hopes to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage already bestowed.

At an Orphans' Court.

ELD at Gettysburg, in and for the County of Adams, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1848 before William N. Irvine, Esq., President, and his Associate Judges, Sec. assigned, &c.

On motion—the Court grant a Rule on all the heirs and legal representatives of JAMES M'GAUGHY, intestate, to wit: Wm. M'Gaughy, James M'Gaughy, since deceased, leaving issue as follows, to wit: David Homer M'Gaughy, William M'Gaughy, James M'Gaughy, Margaret M'Gaughy, Mary Bell M'Gaughy, and Eliza Jane M'Gaughy, Agnes intermarried with James Bigham, John G. M'Gaughy, whose share has been assigned to Alexander M'Gaughy, now deceased, Hugh P. M'Gaughy, and the issue of Alexander M'Gaughy, deceased, to wit: James Homer M'Gaughy, Alexander M'Gaughy, and David Calvin M'Gaughy, all of whom are minors, and have for their Guardian Robert Calvin Horner, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, in and for the County of Adams, on the Third Monday of August next, to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court, WM. S. HAMILTON, Clerk.

June 3.

EXAMINATION OF THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

AN Examination of the Schools of the Borough of Gettysburg, will take place during the present month, commencing as follows: At the School house of Miss Matilda Scanlan, on Monday morning the 29th of June inst. At the School House of Mr. Robert S. Paxton, on Monday afternoon following.

At the School House of Mr. William Withenow, on Tuesday morning.

At the School House of Mr. Thomas Martin, on Tuesday afternoon.

At the School House of Mr. William Royle, on Wednesday morning and noon.

At the School House of Miss Ann M'Curdy, on Thursday afternoon and evening.

At the School House of Miss Sarah C. Lord, on Friday afternoon and evening.

The parents of pupils and the citizens of the Borough are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Board, H. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.

June 5.

Bonnet and Hats.

A FINE lot of fashionable Summer HATS and BONNETS are just opened at STEVENSON'S, at reduced prices, where is now offered a full assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

May 29.

NOTICE.

THE final account of ANDREW M. DEAN, deceased, and JACOB MARCH, Assignees of DANIEL MARCH, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and the Court have appointed the 1st Monday of August next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proctor.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 29, 1848.

June 5.

NOTICE.

THE account of JACOB DELLORE, Assignee of JACOB WAGONER, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and the Court have appointed the 3d Monday of August next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proctor.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 29, 1848.

June 5.

FRESH GROCERIES.

A FEW boxes, best quality, ENGLISH CHEESE, also old fashioned thick GARHOUSE MOLASSES, only 37 cts a few barrels very superior N. O. Molasses, for Bakers just received at STEVENSON'S.

May 29.

WATCHES.

WATCHES, of all kinds will be cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment in Gettysburg.

July 19.

Country Cured Bacon.

A LARGE Lot of PRIME BACON, ready for a Family Home Sale at a Special Price, and not to be repeated.

July 19.

LADIES LOOK HERE!

BY calling at the Book Store of KURTZ & KURTZ, to consult your selves with PENCILS, Gold Medals, Perfumery, &c., at Gettysburg, a list of sales warranted to be of the best quality and price.

July 19.

STATIONERY.

OF every description, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at KURTZ & KURTZ.

July 19.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

George Arnold
HAS just received, and is now opening, at his Old Stand on the Corner, as LARGE and HANDSOME A STOCK OF GOODS as he has ever offered to the public, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
China, Glass and Queensware,
HARD-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE,
Bonnets, Hats, caps, &c.
The above goods have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with care and upon the best terms, and will be sold CHEAP; and, as usual, the LADIES' attention is invited to a great variety of
Fancy Goods,
among which are very superior SILKS, GING-HAMS, LAWNS, &c. &c. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.
Persons going to housekeeping can be furnished with almost any article they may want.
April 3.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

D. Middlecoff
HAS just opened a fresh stock of seasonable Fancy and Staple Goods, which will be offered at a tremendous reduction on all former prices. He respectfully invites the attention of persons wishing cheap goods, to an examination of his selection, and a comparison with the prices of goods sold elsewhere.
May 1.

FOR SALE, THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

ON Chambersburg street, adjoining the new Lutheran Church Lot on the West, and only a few lots from the Public Square. This building contains six large rooms, and a frame back-building, containing three rooms and a kitchen; attached are a Stable, Carriage-house, Shop, Smoke-house, &c., and two wells, with a constant supply of water, and a pump in each; it is also supplied with the hydrant water. The building is new, and finished in the best order. For terms apply to
DAVID HEAGY.
Gettysburg, March 6.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about a mile and three fourths from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Hugh Black, James Ewing and others, containing about
110 ACRES.
The improvements are a two-story weather-boarded House, new Barn, Sheds, Granary, &c., an excellent well, and a variety of Fruit Trees. There is running water through the farm.
The terms will be made known by the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg.
JAMES BOYD.
April 3.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CANNELL, as instructress. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.
Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. McPherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. McClean, and R. G. Harper.
Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

TAILORING.

J. H. SKELLY
STILL continues to carry on the Tailoring Business at the Old Stand, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with promptness and dispatch. He returns his thanks to the public for the generous support he has hitherto received, and hopes, by attention to business, to merit a continuance of the public patronage.
All work done at his shop will be warranted to fit.
Gettysburg, May 8.

TAILORING.

E. & R. MARTIN,
AT THE OLD STAND, North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their old customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to
Cut and Make all Garments
in the best manner, on reasonable terms. The cutting done, as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashion regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing.
The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.
E. & R. MARTIN.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for work.
April 3.

TO PURCHASERS OF IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swede, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russia and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3-16ths and upwards; Boiler and Flue Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Springs and Blistered Steel, from best stamps of Swede Iron; Cast and Shear Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.
Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.
EARPS & BRINK,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
117 North Water St., & 50 North Del. Avenue, Philadelphia, March 20.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the free and independent Voters of Adams county.
AT the earnest solicitation of many friends, I am induced to offer myself as an Independent Candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county. Should I be elected, I shall feel under many obligations to the public, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.
WILLIAM F. WALTER.
Straban township, April 10.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.
HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.
Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.
Office in South Baltimore street, next door to Mr. Foxy's Hotel.
Nov. 22.

W. B. McClellan, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.
Dec. 23.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,
ATELY from Pittsburgh, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, John Reed, Esq., of Carlisle, to leave his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.
April 10.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.
Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attention.
JAMES COOPER,
R. G. SUCREARY.
June 21.

D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.
D. McConaughy will also attend promptly all business entrusted to him as
AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.
He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, April 5.

MPAllister's Ointment.

THE following certificates of the valuable properties of MPAllister's Ointment, are worthy the attention of the afflicted:
Mr. J. Sargeant—Sir: I write this to inform you of a cure performed of a cancer on my hand, by a box of MPAllister's Ointment. I applied to a Physician, who said it was a rose cancer; he gave me medicine without effect. I saw the ointment advertised, and bought a box from you, which has entirely cured me. My hand is now as sound as ever it was. I should have said that it took three boxes before it was entirely well.
C. W. ARBUTHNOT.
Pine top, Allegheny co., Feb. 16, 1847.
I certify that I have used MPAllister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve, for a Boiling in my wife's breast, which has given her incalculable benefit. Also, on one of my children for sore eyes, which gave immediate relief. I therefore recommend it as a good medicine.
PARKER REED.
Hopewell tp., Washington co., (Pa.) March 29, 1847.
I certify that I have used MPAllister's All-Healing Vegetable Ointment, for coldness of my feet—also, for rheumatism in my limbs and corns on my feet, and have been entirely relieved. Believing it to be a good medicine, I do not hesitate to recommend it in the above complaints.
LEONARD VAILE.
Morris tp., Wash. co., Aug. 21, 1847.
READ THIS CERTIFICATE!!
To James MPAllister—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in making known to you the great benefit I have received by using your Vegetable Ointment or the World's Salve. I had an ULCER, or RUNNINE sore on the ear, of many years standing; I had applied to several physicians, but all to no purpose; but by using your ointment a few days, it was completely dried up and well. I have used it for Burns, for which I find it an excellent article; also, in all cases of inflammation.
EDWARD THORN.
I certify that the above statement is true.
M. C. CANNELL, No. 30 Market st., Phila.
CERTIFICATE.
This is to certify that the application of MPAllister's All-Healing Ointment, received from Stephen Culbertson, agent for Shippensburg, a perfect restoration of hair on the bald part of my head, is caused by using half a dozen boxes.
J. C. OWENS.
Pastor of 'Church of God,' Shippensburg, March 29, 1847.
We do not say it will cure every case of Consumption, but we do say that persons afflicted with this dreadful disease, can obtain great relief by using MPAllister's Ointment, and in many cases a perfect cure.
Around the box are full directions for using MPAllister's Ointment for Consumption. Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Ulcer, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Ulcer, or sore Breast, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Oppression, Pains, Nervous Affections, diseases of the Spine, Headache, Asthma, Deafness, Earache, Burns. Come all diseases of the Skin, Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sore, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Chilblains, Ague in the face, &c.
Aged persons find great relief by using this Ointment freely.
JAS. MPALLISTER.
Sole Proprietor of the above medicine.
CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James MPAllister is written with a pen upon every label.
There is no mineral in this Ointment.
Read the directions around the box attentively, and keep them for future reference.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.—
AGENTS.—S. S. FOREY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbotstown; Mutter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg, eowly

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

GREENBURG SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of these Springs has just completed his buildings for the purpose of a regular "Water Cure Institution," and is now prepared to receive and accommodate all persons who wish to be cured of their diseases. No one need be discouraged on account of the long standing, or peculiarities of their disease, for a judicious water treatment has nothing to fear from any other system of treatment. The Proprietor has procured the services of the Rev. D. Smith, who will prescribe and superintend the treatment of all who wish to try nature's best remedy to relieve them of their maladies. HIS TABLE, and other accommodations, will be so ample, and well furnished with the best the Country can produce, that not even the most fastidious shall find cause for complaint. His facilities and arrangements for INDOOR AMUSEMENTS for recreation, etc., cannot be surpassed by any similar Institution. The purity of the air—the delightful retired mountain walks—the sublimity of scenery—the beautiful landscapes from the mountain tops, all conspire to make it a delightful retreat.
His BATHS and BATHING ROOMS are so arranged that the males and females need never bathe in the same apartment, each has its own separate and complete fixtures for all the baths requisite to a regular water treatment. This Institution is now open for the reception of as many invalids as desire to be relieved of their afflictions, of whatever name or nature. Persons wishing to undergo the treatment, will bring with them 2 blankets, 2 linen sheets, 4 dozen coarse towels, and 3 or 4 yards coarse linen for compresses, &c.; they should also come immediately, as the best season to perform a cure is during the months of March, April and May, in the Spring, and September, October and November, in the Fall. The Proprietor is now erecting a Mansion House, 40 by 70 feet, two stories high, for the accommodation of visitors, and the public in general, which will be ready by the time the Spring Season commences.
With these and all other out-door improvements, when completed, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a visit. The Springs are located in the SOUTH MOUNTAIN, 10 1/2 miles East of Chambersburg, and 1 1/2 West of Gettysburg, on the Turnpike leading from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, with a daily stage running past the door of the Institution. These Springs are so well known as GOODYEAR'S SPRINGS, that a further description of them would be unnecessary. By way of recommendation, I need only say, that the water has been tried, and compared with the other mountain springs, and for coldness, purity, and adaptation to cure diseases, it cannot be excelled. There have been during the fall some very remarkable cases of Hemorrhages from the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, &c., cured here; and it is confidently asserted that four-fifths of all the cases given up by Physicians as incurable, can, by a judicious and persevering water treatment, be cured.
CAUTION.—The public cannot be too much cautioned against the danger of indiscriminate bathing, without the advice and direction of one fully acquainted with the system of treatment. Water, when properly used, is the most powerful remedial agent in the world, but is equally powerful to kill, when injudiciously used.
D. GOODYEAR, Proprietor.
May 8.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weekly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. Mabley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Tritt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.
1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.
2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.
3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.
4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$2.50 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless less be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.
THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.
Feb. 5.
The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:
Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,
General Agent for Adams County.
James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.
David Ziegler,
Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.
Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester.
Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbotstown.
Daniel Comfort, Straban township.
Abraham King, Esq., Hunterstown.
David Blythe, Esq., Millerstown.
Thos. T. Wierman, Arcentsville.
Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville.
Abel T. Wright, do.
Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.
Abraham Scott, Cash Town.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

Steam Refined Sugar Candies,
12 1/2 CENTS PER POUND, WHOLESALE.

J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very Superior Steam Refined CANDY at the low price of \$12 50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.
He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionary and Fruit line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.
Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 42 Market Street, Philadelphia.
J. RICHARDSON.
March 6.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy
FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.
This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Hore-hound, Wild Cherry, Sassa-parilla, Bonaset, Elecampane, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.
One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!
Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. Foxner's Drug Store.
The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.
C. WEAVER.
Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 152 1/2 Market Street, (between 4th and 5th), PHILADELPHIA.
THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally to an examination of a complete stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which for extent, variety and workmanship, he flatters himself will give universal satisfaction, while his reduced scale of prices presents to purchasers inducements which cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the U. States.
JACOB REED.
Philadelphia, March 6.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, AND Walking Cane Umbrellas.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,
STEAM FACTORY.
The only one in the United States,
NO. 104 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERCHANTS are respectfully informed that I continue to Manufacture all the above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding the great opposition of parties opposed to the introduction of expensive improvements. My assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.
As there is an Umbrella Store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember.
Wm. H. Richardson.
Steam Factory, and PATENTEE of the WALKING CANE UMBRELLA.
SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE.
No. 104 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 7.
Attention is requested to the celebrated WALKING CANE UMBRELLA, a neat and beautiful article, combining all the advantages of CANE and UMBRELLA.

Sickness in Children.

AND the suffering which they undergo from "worms," often tend to a fatal termination, while the cause is never suspected. Offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness, are among some of the prominent symptoms of the presence of Worms. A timely use of
Sherman's Worm Lozenges
will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Agnatus, Superior of the Catholic Hall Orphan Asylum, has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400,000 cases.
CONSUMPTION.
Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption, Jonathan Howarth, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forest, Evangelist, in the western part of this State, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Erasmus Dibble, Esq., in Moravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of
Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
and no medicine has ever been offered to the public which has been more effectual in the relief of these diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay all itching, render the cough easy, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.
HEADACHE.
Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Seasickness, Dizziness, Faintness, Cholera, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation, are quickly and immediately removed by using
Sherman's Camphor Lozenges.
They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.
RHEUMATISM.
Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast, Back, Limbs, and other parts of the body, are speedily and effectually relieved by SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, which costs only 12 cts. and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article, that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening plaster in the world.
REMOVAL OF IMPOSITION.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the plaster, and a fac simile of the Doctor's written name under the directions.
Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
GENERAL AGENT, GETTYSBURG; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M. Sherrystown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbotstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkner, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas McKnight, M'Kneightsville; Peter Mickle, Munnsville; J. F. Lower, Arcentsville; John McKnight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.
Feb. 7.

WATCHES, OF ALL KINDS, WILL BE CLEANED AND REPAIRED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AT FRAZER'S CLOCK & WATCH ESTABLISHMENT, IN GETTYSBURG.

July 10.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. KENDLEHART
WOULD most respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Boot & Shoe Establishment to the house for many years occupied by D. Little as a Saddler's Shop, (opposite the Post Office, and in the immediate vicinity of Fausserock's Store,) in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to attend to those who may patronize him as heretofore.
Thankful for past favors, the subscriber solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him.
D. KENDLEHART.
April 10.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order
CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.
all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,
WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of
Wines, Brandies, Gins,
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.
M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.
York, Feb. 23.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden str., PHILADELPHIA.
THIS extensive establishment is erected on an improved plan, and by the aid of Steam Power manufactures all kinds of plain and Ornamental MARBLE WORK, in a superior style, at the lowest prices.
The largest and best assortment of MARBLE MANTLES, Imported Parlor and Garden, STATUARY, VASES and FOUNTAINS, TILES for floors, &c., may be seen at the Ware Rooms, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.
Marble Cutters supplied at all times with any number of finished Mantles and Table Tops Italian Tombs and Monuments cut to sizes or finished—also constantly on hand a large assortment of American Grave Stones in the rough or finished, Marble in the block, &c.
JOHN BAIRD,
Ridge Road, above Spring Garden Str.
March 27.

Its Works Praise it.

Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Inflamed Sores cured.

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT
is the most complete Burn Antidote ever known. It instantly, (and as if by Magic,) stops pains of the most desperate Burns and Scalds. For old sores, bruises, cuts and sprains, &c., on man or beast, it is the best application that can be made. Thousands have tried, and thousands praise it. It is the most perfect master of pain ever discovered. All who use, recommend it. None can tell how soon some of the family will need it.
Boatmen, Livery men, Farmers, and all who use horses, will find this Ointment the very best thing they can use for collar galls, scratches, kicks, &c. &c. &c., on their animals.
Piles Cured.—For the Piles, Tousey's Universal Ointment is one of the best remedies that can be applied. All who have tried it for the Piles recommend it.
Burns and Scalds Cured.—Thousands of cases of burns and scalds, in all parts of the country, have been cured by Tousey's Universal Ointment. Certificates enough can be had to fill the whole of this sheet.
Tender Bruires Cured.—Testimonials on testimonials, in favor of Tousey's Ointment for curing bruires, have been offered the proprietors. All persons should try it.
Scald Head Cured.—Sore or cases of scald head have been cured by Tousey's Ointment—Try it—it seldom fails.
Salt Rheum Cured.—Of all the remedies ever discovered for this most disagreeable complaint, Tousey's Universal Ointment is the most complete. It was never known to fail.
Chapped Hands can be Cured.—Tousey's Universal Ointment will always cure the worst cases of chapped hands. Scores of Persons will state this.
Sore Lips Cured.—For the cure of sore lips there was never any thing made equal to Tousey's Ointment. It is a sure cure for them.—Try it.
It is a scientific compound, warranted not to contain any preparation of Mercury.
For sale by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
General Agent, Gettysburg; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M. Sherrystown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbotstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkner, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas McKnight, M'Kneightsville; Peter Mickle, Munnsville; J. F. Lower, Arcentsville; John McKnight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.
Feb. 7.

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!

Co-Partnership in the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet-making business, at the old stand of Henry Carlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Winebrenner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order,
Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash, Work, and Candle-stands,
and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.
All orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.
The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the neatest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.
Country produce taken in exchange for work.
HENRY CARLACH,
DANIEL TRIMMER.
Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS

CABINET FURNITURE!

GEO. H. SWOPE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to keep on hand, at his Cabinet-making Establishment, in East York street, Gettysburg, Pa. a large assortment of all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE,
SUCH AS
Mahogany, Cherry and Maple BUREAUS, Plain and Fancy French & half-French BEDSTEADS, Centre, Dining & Breakfast TABLES, Cupboards, Workstands, Candle-stands, &c. &c.,
As my Furniture is manufactured by myself for regular customers, and not for Auction purposes, the public may rely upon its being, what it purports to be, of fashionable style, and best material and workmanship.
Housekeepers and others, desiring new and GOOD Furniture, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Coffins made to order, at all times.
GEORGE H. SWOPE.
Gettysburg, March 6.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JAMES MARTIN, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of
CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,
which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.
Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.
Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.
Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.
Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.
Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.
All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.
Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.
Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.
HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20.

OLIVER EVANS' IRON CHESTS.

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by FIRE or BURSTERS, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.
LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c. DRUGGISTS PRESSES.
EAGLE GLASS PAPER.
PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c.
PACKING LEVERS.
HOISTING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.
OLIVER EVANS.
61 South Second st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia.
Oct. 4.

REFRIGERATORS.

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, muck, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Varrerooms, No. 61 South Second Street, two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Oct. 4.

Jewelry, Watch Guards,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c. can always be had at the Clock & Watch Establishment of
ALEX. FRAZER.
Nov. 10.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 12, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. Z. TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY

James Cooper.

COMMISSIONER

John G. Morningstar.

AUDITOR

Samuel Durboraw.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Henry Brinkerhoff.

PROTHONOTARY

John Picking.

REGISTER & RECORDER

Wm. W. Hamersly.

CLERK OF THE COURTS

Hugh Denwiddie.

SHERIFF

Ephraim Swope.

CORONER

Charles Horner.

We hope our subscribers will find, in the absence of the Editor, a sufficient excuse for all deficiencies in to-day's paper.

Mr. John G. Brinkerhoff has been appointed Deputy Surveyor for this County.

We learn from a correspondent that Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, of York Springs, assisted by Dr. H. W. Cauffman, of the same place, recently removed a large tumor from the breast of a young lady near Berlin, in this county, successfully, without the use of the Letheon, they preferring to operate without it.

The "Union Bugle," for June, has been received, and contains several beautiful engravings, the principal of which are—"The Guide—The Rescue—and a colored Fashion Plate." The contents are all original, and emanate from the pens of distinguished writers.

The June number of the beautiful work entitled "Songs for the People," has been received. It is an excellent number, and contains, usual, a large collection of the most popular American songs, suitably arranged to music.

Counterfeit \$100 notes on the Western Bank of Baltimore are in circulation. They are dated March 4, 1846. The Bank has no issue of that date in circulation.

Election in Washington.
Mayor SEARUS, was, on Monday last, re-elected to the office of Mayor, by a very flattering vote. He received nearly 1900 votes, twice the number polled for the two rival candidates.

The Liberty (Abolitionist) party held their Convention last week at Rochester, N. Y., nominating Gerritt E. Smith, of New York, for President, and Rev. Charles E. Foote, of Michigan, as Vice President.

An accident occurred on the Baltimore and Frederick Railroad on Saturday last, which was caused by the breaking down of the tender. Mr. Richard Wood, of Philadelphia, was so severely injured, that slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. Several other persons were slightly injured. Every car was thrown off the track, and more or less damaged.

Officers in Frederick.
The following distinguished Generals of the American Army have been in the City of Frederick during the past week, attending the Court of Inquiry there, either as members or witnesses:—Gen. Scott, Gen. Pillow, Gen. Shields, Gen. Cushing, Gen. Quitman and Gen. Towson, besides a number of officers of lower rank. Gen. Scott arrived at that place on Monday last, having been detained in Washington a short time by sickness, and is not yet, we understand, entirely recovered. The Court is now engaged with Gen. Pillow's case.

Gen. Scott.
The Washington correspondent of the Ledger having stated that new charges of a graver character were to be preferred against Gen. Scott for investigation by the Court of Inquiry at Frederick, we are happy to be able to state, from good authority, that the assertion has no foundation whatever in fact, and that the whole purpose of Gen. Scott's visit to Frederick, is to prosecute the charges of the inquiry now pending relative to the conduct of Gen. Pillow.

Destructive Fire.
A most destructive fire occurred in Allentown, Pa., on Friday the 2d inst., by which 80 buildings, situated in the handsomest portion of the town, were destroyed. The fire commenced in a stable, which was set on fire by boys playing with fire crackers.

At a special election, held for the purpose on the 22d and 23d ult., H. H. Thompson was chosen a Representative in Congress from the first Congressional District in South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the Hon. Mr. Black.

The Richmond Enquirer contradicts the above statement, and says that Daniel Wallace was elected by a majority of five votes. The vote stood—Wallace, 2,139; Thompson, 2,134; Davis, 1,525. All are Democrats.

PEACE! PEACE!! PEACE!!!

Ratification of the Treaty in the Chamber of Deputies.—Outposts of the Army called in.—Embarkation of the Troops.

By information from the New Orleans Delta Extra of the 30th ult., we learn that the steamer Edith, Capt. Couillard, arrived from Vera Cruz, having left there on the afternoon of the 23d.

The final vote on the Treaty was taken in the Chamber of Deputies at 6½ o'clock on the evening of the 19th. It was ratified by a vote of 51 to 35—a vote which completely settles the question of peace. The action of the Senate will be had with little or no delay; in fact its decision was looked for every moment at the City of Mexico, before the express left, and not the slightest doubts were entertained that the Treaty would pass that body with little or no opposition.

Gen. Butler was about issuing orders for calling in all the outposts, preparatory to the immediate march of our troops from the country. Gen. Persifer F. Smith has been selected by the Commander-in-chief to superintend the embarkation of the troops. He was to leave the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 24th inst., for that purpose. Between the 1st and 4th of June, it was confidently expected, our army would be on their march for the coast.

The Monitor Republicano, of the 21st ult., contains a letter from Queretaro, from which we make the following extract:

QUERETARO, May 19, 1848.
At last this population is relieved from that state of mortal anxiety in which it has been kept, by a debate of a graver character than any which has engaged its attention since the establishment of our independence. At a quarter past six in the evening, the ratification of the Treaty was voted by FIFTY-ONE to THIRTY-FIVE who were for war. Senors Llanuza and Rosa were the last speakers: both displaying immense power, and have proved themselves consummate statesmen.

The danger has passed; the Senate will immediately take up the business, and less numerous, less turbulent, without comprising in its bosom a single man, who has in any way shown a disposition to mutilate the national representation, by keeping away from the session, it is impossible that the affair can be left undecided, or that it be not decided happily and opportunely.

P. S.—By later accounts we learn that the Mexican Senate ratified the treaty on the 20th ult., by a vote of 23 yeas to 5 nays—so that peace may now be considered as certain. The outposts have been called in, and the army ordered to be on the march homewards in ten days.

Votes on the Treaty.
The Senate having removed the injunction of secrecy from its members, we are enabled to give the official vote on the treaty. It is as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Clarke, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turner, Underwood, and Yulee—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Corwin, Douglass, Lewis, Spruance, Upham, Webster, and Westcott—14.

Memento of Respect.
The National Intelligencer contains the following interesting correspondence, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers. Our Representative may well be gratified in being the honored recipient of so valuable a memento.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1848.
DEAR SIR—An offering of a small memento, containing the hair of my late and ever lamented husband, as a token of gratitude to Dr. Nes, for his kind attention to the venerable deceased during his illness, (although delayed,) will, I trust, prove acceptable as a gift from the widow of John G. Adams.

LOUISA CATHARINE ADAMS.
To Dr. HENRY NES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. >
May 30, 1848.
DEAR MADAM—Please accept my grateful acknowledgments for your very elegant and valuable present of a gold ring, containing the hair of your late lamented husband; and be assured that this token of your kind regard, so interesting from the associations connected with it, will ever be carefully preserved by myself and those who shall come after me as a priceless treasure, whose value can only be measured by the admiration which the name and character of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS will, to the latest posterity, ever inspire.

Wishing you continued health and prosperity, I have the honor to be, your sincere friend and obedient servant,

HENRY NES.
Mrs. LOUISA CATHARINE ADAMS.

Gen. Cass's Chicago Letter.
There is a general desire, now that Gen. Cass is nominated, to see his letter to the Chicago Convention. It is subjoined, and its perusal will excite as much contempt among the people as it did at the convention, where it was received with hisses and derision:

DEAR SIR—I am obliged to you for your kind attention in transmitting me an invitation to attend the Convention on Internal Improvements, which will meet in Chicago in July. Circumstances however will put it out of my power to be present at the time.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
LEWIS CASS.

W. I. Whiting, Esq.

Barboursboro Demonstration.
This section of the Locofoco party held a meeting in New York city on Tuesday last.

It is stated that fifteen thousand persons were in attendance. John Van Buren, C. C. Canby, B. F. Butler and Gen. Nye made able speeches, repudiating in the severest terms the doings of the Baltimore Convention, and urging the Democracy of the Empire State to abide by the decision of the Union Convention to be held on the 22d inst.

The steamer, *U. Bernia*, which sailed from New York on Wednesday last, took out forty passengers and \$10,000 in specie.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Whig National Convention, called for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, convened at Philadelphia on Wednesday the 7th of June, 1848, in the Saloon of the Chinese Museum, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Mr. WHITT, of Pa., who proposed the Hon. JOHN A. COLLIER, of N. Y., as temporary President, and Hon. JAMES HARRIS, of Ky., and JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, were appointed Secretaries.

The Rev. Mr. BRAINARD then addressed the Throne of Grace in an impressive prayer. The roll of Delegates was next called, and a full representation was found to be present from all the States, except South Carolina and Texas. Mr. KING, of Ga., submitted a motion that the Delegates from each State select one of their number to form a committee to report permanent officers of the Convention. This motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M., when—
Mr. KING, from the Committee appointed to name the permanent officers of the Convention, submitted a report embracing the following organization:

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION,
EX-GOV. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of N. C.

FOR VICE PRESIDENTS,

L. Severance, of Me. J. Gale, Ala.
A. Colby, N. H. J. Metcalf, Miss.
A. Huntington, Mass. W. Brasher, Ia.
H. Everett, Vt. W. B. Reese, Tenn.
C. Jackson, R. I. J. Campbell, Ky.
C. W. Rockwell, Ct. J. Vance, Ohio.
S. Works, N. Y. J. Yawler, Ind.
J. Porter, N. J. E. Baker, Ill.
T. James, Pa. D. D. Mitchell, Mo.
J. H. M'Fee, Del. E. D. Murray, Wis.
T. G. Pratt, Md. J. W. Grimes, Iowa.
J. Janney, Va. T. W. Grimes, Ark.
E. De Berry, N. C. J. R. Williams, Mich.
G. W. Crawford, Geo. S. J. Peters, Texas.

SECRETARIES,

J. Sherman, of Ohio. P. Baxter, of Vt.
S. Colfax, of Ind. E. W. Peck, of Mich.
J. J. Pierson, of Pa. C. C. Langdon, of Ala.
N. B. Runt, of N. Y. R. Mallory, of Ky.
N. L. White, of Ct. C. J. Hutchinson, of Wis.
E. P. Hunter, of Va. J. H. Wakefield, of N. J.

On taking the Chair Gov. MOREHEAD made his acknowledgments to the Convention for the honor conferred on him, in an eloquent address. A question then arose in regard to the representation from Texas. The Whig Convention of that State, on the 18th ultimo, appointed thirteen Delegates to the Convention, and at the same time adopted a resolution requesting the Delegates from Louisiana to cast the vote of Texas, in case the Delegates thus appointed should not be present. The contingency provided for having occurred, a difference of opinion was expressed as to the right of Texas to transfer her vote to Louisiana, and on this question a committee was appointed; after which the Convention adjourned till nine o'clock on Thursday morning.

Thursday morning.
The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by the President, after which it was opened with prayer by the Rev. ARTHUR ATWOOD.

After a desultory debate for some time, the Committee on credentials and contested seats, made a report, and among other resolutions, resolving "that in the absence of the delegation from Texas, the delegation from Louisiana be permitted to represent said State, by virtue of the authority given by the Convention of the Whigs of Texas." After an animated discussion of some length it was finally negatived, when the Convention adjourned.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, P. M., when a resolution was offered that Delegates from each State vote *viva voce*; no State to have more votes than the number of Senators and Representatives, which, after a lengthened discussion, was adopted.

At 6 o'clock the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for the Presidency.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, nominated General WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.

Mr. EVERETT, of Vermont, nominated DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts.

Governor KENT, of Maine, nominated General ZACHARY TAYLOR, on behalf of the Union.

Mr. BERRY, of New York, nominated HENRY CLAY, on behalf of the Whigs of the Union.

Mr. DEBBES, of Virginia, nominated JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio.

Mr. WALES, of Delaware, nominated JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Judge SANDERS, of La., then read a letter from the Louisiana delegation, concerning Gen. TAYLOR's position, which they say is to abide the decision of the Convention, and authorize his withdrawal from the canvass if not the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. SMITH, of Ct., then read a letter from Gen. SCOTT, pledging to abide the decision of the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for President, the names of the Delegates being called by districts, which resulted as follows:

Taylor,	1st bal.	24 bal.
Clay,	111	115
Scott,	57	56
Webster,	43	49
Weyler,	22	22
Clayton,	4	4
M'Lean,	2	0

On the first ballot—whole number of votes, 279. Necessary to a choice, 140. On the second ballot—whole number of votes, 280. Necessary to a choice, 141.

There being no choice, and on the motion to proceed to a third ballot, the Convention adjourned.

Friday morning.
The Convention re-assembled, and proceeded to a third ballot, which was—Taylor 174, Clay 74, Scott 54, Webster 17, Clayton 1.

A motion was immediately made and carried, to go into a fourth ballot, which resulted in the nomination of

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
as the candidate of the Whig party of the United States, for President, by the following vote:—Taylor 171, Clay 32, Scott 62, Webster 14.

The result was received with enthusiasm by those in the galleries, and the dense mass of outsiders, and even by many members of the Convention. There was, to say the least of it, a "pretty considerable racket" for five or ten minutes.

A good deal of warm feeling was now evinced in Convention—some giving in adhesion, and others, who were disappointed, letting off a little steam.

lot for Vice President. The first vote was—Fillmore, of N. Y. 115; Lawrence, of Mass. 109; M'Kenna, of Pa. 13; Stewart, of Pa. 14; the remainder scattering. There being no choice a second ballot was ordered, which resulted in the choice of

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

New York, as the Whig candidate for Vice President, by the following vote:—Fillmore, 175; Lawrence, 87; scattering 5.

After a variety of other business, the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Ratification meeting was held in Independence square on Friday night—and such a dense mass of human beings, we have never witnessed. The lowest number set down by any one was fifty thousand. There were three stands in different parts of the square, where addresses were delivered by distinguished members of the Convention. The meeting did not break up till 1 o'clock in the morning. The enthusiasm at Gen. Taylor's nomination was unbounded. He appears to have the people with him.

The nomination of Gen. Taylor was made between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday. It was immediately telegraphed in all directions, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, news was received by telegraph, from Columbus, Ohio, that a large meeting of probably 1000 persons had met in that city and had responded to the nomination.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Editor, on his return from Philadelphia, has but time and room enough to say, that he places at the head of his paper the names of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE as the candidates for whom he will battle with all the energy in his power. Although a warm and ardent friend of the great Statesman of the West, we yield cheerfully to the decision of the Convention. That body has determined that another than Mr. Clay was the only man who was likely to succeed, and place the Government in the hands of the great Constitutional Conservative party—and we bow to their decision. We do it, too, with the more pleasure, because we see in Gen. Taylor an honesty of purpose, a decision of character, and an attachment to Whig principles (for the Delegates of his State pledged themselves for his orthodoxy, and submitted his claims to the Convention, with a promise to withdraw him if not nominated,) which will ensure him an ardent and generous support.—The candidate for Vice President, MILLARD FILLMORE, is a man unexceptionable in his private life, of eminent talent, and has filled several high offices with distinguished credit. He was chairman of the Committee of Ways and means in the Harrison Congress, and was the framer of the Tariff of 1842.

We repeat it, we will battle with energy and pleasure for the man that "never surrenders," and for the favorite son of New York.

Mr. Fickes.

By an advertisement in our columns to day, it will be seen that Mr. Fickes has announced himself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty. Mr. Fickes went into the Convention submitting his claims to their decision. That decision was made in favor of another; and we regret exceedingly, from our warm friendship for Mr. F. that he should lend an ear to those who have urged him to such a suicidal course. It appears to us that when a candidate goes into a Convention, and submits his claims to their decision, he is bound in honor to support the nominee; and any other course will inevitably result in the political sacrifice of himself. On these grounds we regret to see Mr. F. throw himself into the hands of our political enemies, and furthering their cause, without any benefit to himself.

Mr. Cooper had not yet arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday morning last.

The Carlisle Slave Riot Case.

An argument took place during last week on a writ of error, before the Supreme Court, now sitting at Harrisburg, in the case of the eleven colored men who were committed at Carlisle last year on a charge of riot, growing out of an attempt to remove some alleged fugitive slaves out of that place by their master, the particulars of which were given at the time of their occurrence. Each of the defendants were sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of three years. The counsel for the defendants contended that the Court erred in sentencing them to imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, the offence being but a misdemeanor, for which the law authorizes incarceration in the prison of the county where the offence is committed. The Deputy Attorney General for Cumberland county appeared in behalf of the Commonwealth, and Charles Gibbons, Esq., for the prisoners.—The Court decided to set aside the judgment of the Court above, and on Tuesday last the keeper of the Penitentiary received a discharge for the prisoners, all of whom were discharged.

A deputation of the citizens of Richmond, Va., passed through Washington on Wednesday last, on their way to Frederick, Md. to tender, in prison, to Gen. Scott, the hospitalities of the city.

The Washington Union says: "It has been reported, in several letters from Washington, that Gen. Taylor was expected to arrive, in a few days, on his way to Frederick. We presume this is a mistake, as we are informed by a member of the Court that Gen. Taylor has never been summoned as a witness before the Court."

Intelligence has been received at St. Louis that the well known head chief of the Sacs and Foxes, Keokuk, was poisoned by one of his tribe. The murderer has been arrested, and is said to have confessed the deed.

Young Vot.

It is estimated that 600,000 men will take a part in the Presidential election of 1848, who, in 1841, were between the ages of 17 and 21.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Property, situate on Conovago Creek, in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. This property lies about two miles East of the turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, adjoining lands of George and John Cole, Andrew M'Kerrie, Samuel Brady, Henry Cluck, and others, containing

400 ACRES.

more or less, of Patented Land, about 80 Acres of which is cleared, with a sufficiency of Meadow, and the remainder in a good state of cultivation, and under good fences, and well covered with timber. There is a good orchard of all kinds of Fruit Trees on the premises. The improvements consist of a

TWO STORY WEATHER-BEATED HOUSE,

with a KITCHEN attached; a Double LOG BARN, with suitable Sheds around it, and an excellent spring of water near the door, with a Spring-house over it, and a very good Smoke House. Also a

TENANT HOUSE,

one and a half story high, nearly New, with a Spring and Spring-house near the door.—There is also a

GRIST MILL

on the premises, with a good pair of Burrs and Chopping Stones, two Bolts, and all other necessary appurtenances, all in good order, and in addition, a first rate SAW MILL.

Persons wishing to see the property, will call on the subscriber, residing on the premises. JACOB MYERS.

June 12.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Encouraged by numerous friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing Election, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge the duties incumbent to the best of my judgment and ability.

WILLIAM FICKES.

Reading township, June 12.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County:

At the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of SHERIFF. Should I be so successful as to be elected, I shall feel myself under obligations to the Public, and will endeavor to discharge the duties of said office with promptness, and to the best of my ability.

JACOB WINTERODE.

Germany township, June 5.

SCHOOL ACCOUNT OF THE BOROUGH FOR 1848-9.

A. D. BUEHLER, Esq., Treasurer of the School Fund of the Borough of Gettysburg, for the School year ending June 1st, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from James Major, late Treasurer, at last settlement,	\$60 73
Amount received from country pupils,	2 50
Amount received by Treasurer from State appropriation for School year 1848,	233 50
Am't Tax levied for 1848, and paid to Treasurer by Jno. Brown, Collector,	1124 95
Amount Judgment against John Slenz,	164 80
Outstanding Tax in hands of John Jenkins, for 1844,	17 67
" Q. Armstrong, for 1846,	553 94
" H. Welty, for 1847,	347 56
	\$2505 65

EXPENDITURES.

By Orders Issued to Treasurer.

Tuition.

Mr. John A. Houck,	\$150 00
" T. Ditterline,	195 00
" Wm. Withrow,	140 00
" R. S. Paxton,	180 00
" T. Martin,	60 00
" Jesse Sith,	60 00
Miss S. G. Lord,	62 50
" A. M'Curdy,	136 00
" M. Scanlan,	98 00
" E. Keech,	88 25
	\$1167 75

RENT OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

S. Falmestock, (in trust,) 1847,	\$64 00
Robert G. Harper, " 1847,	30 00
Peter Weikert, " 1848,	24 00
	\$118 00

Wood, and Cutting, to sundry persons,

Furniture for Schools,	\$95 72
Repair of School-houses, Cleaning School-houses, Brooms, Buckets, and sundry incidental expenses,	41 57
Holding Election and pay of officers, Printing and Blanks,	60 19
	4 00
	18 75
	\$1512 25

Outstanding Tax in hands of J. Jenkins, 1844,

" Q. Armstrong, 1846,	17 67
" H. Welty, 1847,	323 94
" Judgment against J. Slenz,	302 56
	164 80
By releases allowed J. Brown, By Fees allowed J. Brown, Balance in Treasurer's hands at last settlement,	17 50
	53 36
	111 48
	\$2505 65

We do certify that the foregoing account of ALEXANDER D. BUEHLER, Esq., Treasurer, has been examined by us and found correct.

D. MCNAUGHY, Pres't.

PROTECTION AGAINST
LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Pres., Geo. W. Miller, Sec'y, Wm. W. Patton, Esq., Thos. A. M. Miller, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Fritt, Abraham King, Adams John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The insurance of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 10th, for which he will have to pay \$50 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hand will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Patton, Esq.,

General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.

David Ziegler,

Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester.

Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbotstown.

Daniel Comfort, Straban townsh.

Abraham King, Esq., Haverhilltown.

David Blythe, Esq., Millerstown.

Thos. T. Wierman, Arendtsville.

Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville.

Abel T. Wright, do.

Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.

Abraham Scott, Cash Town.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

Steam-Refined Sugar Cane.

124 CENTS PER POUND, WHOLESALE.

J. J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market

Street, Philadelphia, takes pleasure in

informing the public that he still continues to

sell his very Superior Steam-Refined CANDY at

the low price of \$12 50 per 100 pounds, and

the quality is equal to any manufactured in

the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the

Confectionary and Fruit line at corresponding low

prices, as quick sales and small profits are the

order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail

to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 42

Market Street, Philadelphia.

J. J. RICHARDSON.

March 6.

3m

CHAMBERSBURG SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of these Springs has just

completed his buildings for the purpose

of a regular "Water Cure Institution," and is

now prepared to receive and accommodate all

persons who wish to be cured of their diseases.

No one need be discouraged on account of the

long standing, or peculiarities of their disease,

for a judicious water treatment has nothing to

fear from any of these difficulties so much

dreaded by any other system of treatment.

The Proprietor has procured the services of the Rev.

D. Smith, who will prescribe and superintend

the treatment of all who wish to try nature's

best remedy to relieve them of their maladies.

HIS TABLE, and other accommodations,

will be so ample and well furnished with the

best of the Country can produce, that not even the

most fastidious shall find cause for complaint.

His facilities, and arrangements for INNO-

CENT AMUSEMENTS for recreation, etc.,

cannot be surpassed by any similar Institution.

The purity of the air, the delightful retired

mountain walks—the sublimity of scenery—the

beautiful landscapes from the mountain tops

all conspire to make it a delightful retreat.

His BATHS and BATHING ROOMS are

so arranged that the males and females need

never bathe in the same apartment, each has

its own separate and complete fixtures for all

the baths requisite to a regular water treatment.

This Institution is now open for the reception

of as many invalids as desire to be relieved of

their afflictions, of whatever name or nature.

Persons wishing to understand the treatment

will bring with them 2 blankets, 2 linen sheets,

3 dozen coarse towels, and 3 or 4 yards coarse

linen for compresses, &c.; they should also come

immediately, as the best season to perform a

cure is during the months of March, April and

May, in the Spring, and September, October and

November, in the Fall. The Proprietor is now

erecting a Mansion House, 40 by 70 feet, two

stories high, for the accommodation of visitors,

and the public in general, which will be ready

by the time the Spring Season commences.

With these and all other out-door improve-

ments, when completed, the subscriber flatters

himself that he will be able to give the fullest

satisfaction to all who may favor his establish-

ment with a visit. The Springs are located in

the SOUTH MOUNTAIN, 104 miles East of

Chambersburg, and 144 West of Gettysburg,

on the Turnpike leading from Baltimore to

Pittsburg, with a daily stage running past the

door of the Institution. These Springs are so

well-known as GOODYEAR'S SPRINGS, that a

further description of them would be unne-

cessary. By way of recommendation, I need

only say that the water has been tried and

compared with the other mountain springs, and

for coldness, purity, and adaptation to cure dis-

eases, it cannot be excelled. There have been

during the fall some very remarkable cases of

Hemorrhages from the lungs, Dyspepsia, Rheu-

matism, &c., cured here, and it is confidently

asserted that four-fifths of all the cases cured up

by Physicians as incurable, can be cured by

and persevering water treatment, be cured.

CAUTION.—The public cannot be too

much cautioned against the danger of indiscrimi-

nate bathing, without the advice and direction

of one fully acquainted with the system of

treatment. Water, when properly used, is the

most powerful remedial agent in the world, and

is equally powerful to kill, when judiciously

used.

P. GOODYEAR, Proprietor.

May

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla.

It is a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c., &c. There being 32 doses in a Bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the cheap preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses. This Sarsaparilla is effective in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by the Proprietor's Agent, KELLER KURTZ.

May 1.

D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the

Public Square, one door west of George

Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law

Office by John McConaughy, Esq., deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful at-

tention to business in his profession, it will be his

endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

His D. M. Conveyance will also attend promptly

of all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Estates.

He has made arrangements through which he

can furnish very desirable facilities to appli-

cants, and entirely relieve them from the neces-

sity of a journey to Washington, on application

to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 8.

Wm. B. McCREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin

House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Of-

fice, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 28.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

ATELY from Pittsburg, designs making

Gettysburg his permanent place of resi-

dence, and to pursue there the practice of the

Law. He has made arrangements with his

father, Joun Reed, Esq., of Carlisle, to have

his aid and assistance in all such cases as may

require it. He will be found at all times at

his Office, on the south side of the Public

Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partner-

ship for the practice of the Law, will

attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will

visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.

Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank

and Public Offices, where one of the firm may

at all times be found, and where communica-

tions will receive prompt attendance.

JAMES COOPER,

R. G. McCREARY.

June 21.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg,

and as his intention to devote himself

entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all

its branches, no effort will be spared to render

satisfaction in every case. If any have had op-

erations performed, which have not proved sat-

isfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and

have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their resi-

dences if desired.

Office in South Baltimore street, next

door to Mr. Perry's Hotel.

Nov. 22.

M. Allister's Ointment.

THE following certificates of the valuable

properties of M. Allister's Ointment, are worthy

the attention of the afflicted:

Mr. J. Sargeant—Sir: I write this to inform

you of a cure performed of a cancer on my hand,

by a box of M. Allister's Ointment. I applied to

a Physician, who said it was a rose cancer; he

gave me medicine without effect. I saw the oint-

ment advertised, and bought a box from you,

which has entirely cured me. My hand is now

as sound as ever it was. I should have said that

it took three boxes before it was cured.

C. W. ARBUTHNOT.

Pine top, Allegheny Co., Feb. 16, 1847.

READ THIS.

I certify that I have used M. Allister's All-

healing Ointment, or the World's Salve, for a

healing in my wife's breast, which has given her

invaluable benefit. Also, on one of my children

for sore eyes, which gave immediate relief. I

therefore recommend it as a good medicine.

PARKER REED.

Hopewell tp., Washington Co., (Pa.) March 29,

1847.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I have used M. Allister's All-

healing Vegetable Ointment, for coldness of my

feet—also, for rheumatism in my limbs and corns

on my feet, and have been entirely relieved.—

Deceiving it to be a good medicine, I do not hesi-

tate to recommend it to all who are afflicted with

any of the above complaints.

LEONARD VAILE.

Morris tp., Wash. Co., Aug. 21, 1847.

READ THIS CERTIFICATE!

To James M. Allister—Dear Sir: I take plea-

sure in making known to you the great benefi-

cance of your Ointment, in curing a cancer of the

breast of the World's Salve. I had a cancer of

the breast, which had been present for many years, and

which had applied to several Physicians, but all

to no purpose; but by using your ointment a few

days, it was completely dried up and well. I

have used it for Breasts, for which I find it an ex-

cellent article; also, in all cases of inflammation.

EDWARD THORN.

I certify that the above statement is true.

M. C. CAMERON, No. 90 Market st., Phila.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that by the application of

M. Allister's All-healing Ointment, received

from Seapack Collection, agent for Shepherd's

part, a perfect restoration of hair on the bald

part of my head, is caused by using half a dozen

boxes.

J. C. OWENS.

Pastor of Church of Good, Shippensburg,

March 29, 1847.

CONSUMPTION.

We do not say it will cure every case of Con-

sumption, but we say that persons afflicted

with this complaint, who use M. Allister's Ointment

with this Ointment, will find it a relief in many

cases a perfect cure.

Around the box are full directions for using

M. Allister's Ointment for Consumption, Liver

Complaint, Rheumatism, &c., &c., of Head, Sore

Eyes, broken or sore

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The new steamship Niagara, arrived at Boston early on Friday morning week, having sailed from Liverpool on the 20th ult. She brings three days later intelligence from Europe.

The conspiracy discovered in Paris on the 15th of May, for the overthrow of the Republic, and the establishment of Terrorism, has been signally defeated. The greater portion of the wretched promoters of this insane movement are now either in the hands of the authorities or reduced to a condition which will not admit of their doing further harm. Louis Blanc, however, is still at liberty, although there are strong grounds for suspecting that he was actually with the conspirators during the two hours he was absent from the National Assembly on Monday.

The strongest means have been adopted to prevent a recurrence of physical display by the members of the secret clubs. The allegiance of the troops of the line and National Guard is fully depended on, and M. Lamartine's popularity has been effectually restored. Still a feeling is prevalent that the Government is feeble, and the ultra democratic party in the ascendancy, but the presumption is scarcely warranted, judging from the results of the determined bearing exhibited by the majority of the interim Government.

Advices from Paris of Thursday evening, state that the city had been tranquil during the day. The number of arrests amounted to 200, up to that time. Blanqui and Flotte, by some mysterious influence had been liberated.

After the mob had been driven out of the hall of the National Assembly on the 15th, they marched to the Hotel de Ville to appoint a committee of public safety, and M. M. Barbes, Albert, and the other ministers of the would-be provisional government, had just commenced, in the room in which Robespierre and his associates exercised their functions as directors, when the National Guard entered the building from the rear, which had been totally unguarded, seized upon the pseudo government, and after a struggle, in which M. Barbes, in particular, ran some risk, carried them off prisoners. Citizen Sobrier, in the interim, repaired to the Minister of the Interior, with his Montaguards. He demanded admittance and the transfer of the ministry to him, and the military posts to his faithful followers. He was admitted only to be arrested: his hundred partisans were disarmed, stripped even to their scarlet cravats, and turned adrift.

After the Chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville had been purged of their new occupants, and after the arrest of several parties connected with the attempted revolution, who had in the first instance escaped, all Paris presented masses of the National Guards, moving in columns of thousands to the prominent points of the city, the people and the women, the best dressed ladies, cheering them as they passed.

Not a chair was unoccupied, nor was there scarcely a possibility of moving in the Boulevards, from the crowds of well dressed people of both sexes, of workmen mixed up with them, discussing in groups what had taken place, and in loud condemnation of the disturbances. This feeling was almost universal. Here and there a fanatic cried "Vive le Barbes," but was immediately surrounded and carried off to prison. Such was the conduct of the people throughout that important evening. By midnight all was quiet.

In the course of the night, a regiment of Cuirassiers and the students of the military school at St. Cyr, arrived in Paris, and several regiments of the line from other quarters marched in. The students of the Polytechnic school turned out at the first report of the insurrection, and placed themselves at the disposal of the executive government.

When M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin went to the Hotel de Ville, on the 15th, the latter, having advanced a few steps before M. Lamartine, was arrested by the second in command at the Hotel de Ville. M. Ledru Rollin protested strongly against this, the officer answered, "I arrest you because your name is in the list of the pretended government that has been proclaimed. M. Ledru Rollin then alighted from his horse, when he was joined by M. Lamartine, who said he would be answerable for his colleague.

Paris was throughout the night of the 15th, pretty tranquil. Eighty thousand National Guards had passed the night under arms in patrolling, but no incident that could be characterized as violent, occurred after nightfall.

Gen. Cavaignac has been appointed Minister of War, and M. Frouve Chauvel, Prefect of Police.

The National Assembly is proceeding peaceably in the discharge of their high duties, with the full confidence of a vast majority of the people.

Lamartine's authority is fully established, if an increased popularity and an almost universal desire to sustain him and his wise and patriotic measures, be any test of permanent authority.

Ireland.—The accounts from Ireland are of a more encouraging character, than have been received for many months past.

The crops generally look remarkably well. The reported failure of the potato crop proves to be wholly destitute of truth; and the re-appearance of the potato disease is not anticipated.

Nothing of importance has occurred in Ireland, since the sailing of the steam United States.

The English mediation with the governments of Denmark and Prussia has failed, and Prussia seems determined to carry on the war against Denmark with the utmost vigor. Both Governments are preparing for a general and bloody engagement. The Danes appear to be only awaiting for Swedish reinforcements. The ports bordering on the North Sea are not to be blockaded, as heretofore announced—the blockade of Dantzig and other ports ceased on the 16th May. A serious battle has been fought near Sonzane, in Italy, between the army of Austria and the corps of Durango and Ferrara. The Austrians lost four hundred men in killed and wounded, and five hundred of their men were taken prisoners. Subsequently, the Austrians were completely surrounded, and would be compelled to surrender.

FROM YUCATAN.

Progress of the Indian Massacre.
The steamship M'Kim arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ult. from Tampico. The papers, however, contain nothing of much importance, except some news from Yucatan, received by the Aero Iris. It appears that since the treaty with Pat has been entirely set aside, there is no hope for the whites, save in aid from abroad.

The latest outrage committed by the Indians, is the burning of the village of Man, on the 7th ult. Troops were sent from Merida to its relief, but arrived too late. The Indians fled, but not before murdering fifty prisoners.

It was rumored that the Indians who dwell around Campechy, within ten leagues, and who had before been peaceable, had broken out in insurrection. They had hitherto been regarded as friends, and the town of Campechy drew from many of its supplies. The effect of this last insurrection will be to drive more of the whites within the walls of Campechy, at the same time that its supplies are thus cut off. The prospect is dismal enough for the inhabitants of that town. Some of those craven characters, who beg for aid from us, and for life from the Indians, have some hopes of relief in an ill feeling said to exist between Pat and Chi, but the more determined have at length come to the conclusion that they will unite and manfully revenge themselves.

A good omen for the whites is thought to be a quarrel between Pat and Chi. The latter is much exasperated that Pat should have entered into the treaty of April 23d, which stipulated for so great personal advantages.

More Indian Murders at the City of the Salt Lake.—The steamer Mustang arrived at St. Louis on the 25th May, from the Missouri river. The St. Louis Republican says: "Mr. Shrader passed through St. Josephs on the 23d ult., on his way from Fort Kearney, with information that an express had just reached there from the Mormon colony, bringing intelligence that the Indians had murdered a number of the men, women and children at the City of the Salt Lake. No cause was assigned for this outbreak. The express had been sent in for the purpose of obtaining assistance from the government, as it was feared that the Indians would gather in still larger numbers, and murder all the emigrants at that place. It would seem, from the intelligence from Oregon and the City of the Salt Lake, that the Indians have determined upon a regular war upon the colonies, though widely separated from each other; and there is too much reason to apprehend that many of them will be cut off before aid can reach them. A military force of several thousand men will be absolutely necessary to protect our citizens in that quarter, and great as the cost may be, it is the duty of the government to give them its protection. We learn from the officers of the Mustang, that six hundred wagons, containing Mormon emigrants, were to leave Camp Israel, sixty-five miles above the Council Bluffs, on the 27th ult., for the City of the Salt Lake. It is stated that two thousand Pawnee Indians had come into Bellevue, for the purpose of obtaining provisions, of which they were in great want. A report is also brought to us, that the first United States train which left Fort Leavenworth this spring, was attacked by Indians at Walnut Creek, and in the attack twenty persons were killed. We are not informed how this report was brought to the settlements, but we are inclined to believe that it is much exaggerated, if not altogether incorrect. The Mexicans who came in from Santa Fe, the latter part of last week, and left there on the 22d of April, made no mention of this affair, although of sufficient interest to attract their attention."

The Indians.—There have been risings of the Indians against the whites, in several places, much about the same time—in Yucatan, in some parts of Mexico, in Texas, in La Platte, in the North-western Territory, in Oregon, and as was reported, a few days ago, in Wisconsin Territory. In several of those places they have committed fearful ravages. Yucatan is by this time, probably, entirely in their power; the settlement of the Mormons, on Salt Lake, is said to have been cut off, and in Oregon their excesses have been frightful. There must surely be some concert and plan in this simultaneous action. There must be some Tecumseh moving. If this be the case, we may look out for trouble, and the red men may boast of their revolutions as well as the white men. The wild Indian is now revolutionizing, as well as the polished Parisian.

The Contrast.—Mr. Polk gave Gen. Santa Anna a free "Pass" to the head of the armies in Mexico, and then sent Gen. Scott to conquer these armies and a peace. He executed his commission with the strictest fidelity, was then suspended from command, dragged before a Court of Inquiry, the charges withdrawn, and the successful General returns home "under the public displeasure of the President," and from a high sense of duty restrains the welcome ready to burst from the lips of millions of freemen; while Santa Anna, his hands red with the best and bravest blood of our army, is not only permitted to "pass" out of Mexico, but is honored with an escort of safety by order of the President. History presents no parallel to this humiliating contrast. It stands alone in enormity, and the future will point to it as the strongest and the blackest page in the annals of ungrateful Executives.—*Detroit Adv.*

A Genuine Locofoco.—An exchange paper tells a story of a gentleman in Berks county, a member of the Democratic party, whose attachment to regular nominations was happily illustrated. "The Convention have nominated Polk," said a wag to him, who had obtained possession of the real news. "Polk! just the man we want!" "No, no, I am mistaken," said the wag; "Woodbury—Woodbury is the nominee." "Woodbury! Good! Nobody can run so well as Woodbury. He is the best man in the party." "Well, after all, it is neither Polk nor Woodbury, but Cass." "Better still! Three cheers for Cass! Who can run so well as Cass?"

A Case in Point.—"The Whigs pay a high compliment to Mr. Polk when they affirm that he made the war, for it has covered the nation with glory." So say the Democrats. Equally strong would be the inference which might be drawn in favor of the man who fired his own house. It was a glorious act, because it covered the firemen who extinguished it with glory.

Gen. Cass Hung in Effigy by the Pennsylvania Volunteers.—We are indebted to a friend, says the Reading Journal, for the following letter from Sergt. Graeff, a member of the corps of Artillerists, dated San Angelo, April 26, 1848:

You will allow me the privilege of saying one word on politics. I know of no man it would be more deserving the Presidency than Winfield Scott, and a more outrageous and shameful act could not have been committed by the Administration, than to drag Gen. Scott from his high command, and make him a prisoner in the very Capital which his own valor had won. But they that would have sacrificed Gen. Taylor on the plains of Buena Vista, and our own army in the valley of Mexico, are capable too of thrusting the dagger of revenge in the hero's heart. But enough of this. I was very much pleased in looking over your city election. It was, indeed, unexpected to me, but as the city of Reading went for Mayor, so will the State and Union go for President. Mark that.

Next, let me tell you how Senator Cass was treated by the volunteers. You will recollect that we (or the volunteers) were mustered under the act of May, '46, by which we were allowed \$3.50 per month, for clothing, and in a circular dated August 7th, '47, we were again assured of receiving the same. But it seems that Mr. Cass, with a good economical heart, offered a bill "to cause the volunteers to be furnished with clothing in kind, at the same rates according to grades, as is provided for the troops of the regular army." Thus you see he has reduced our pay for clothing from \$3.50 to \$2.50. This, I suppose, is the compensation we get for fighting our way to the Capital. As soon as the 1st Pennsylvanians received the news that this famous bill had passed—they extended a rope across the main road leading to the city of Mexico, and HUNG IN EFFIGY POOR LEIFTS CASS! Some officers, touched by their politics, ordered it to be cut down, but the boys had him in his just position again soon after, where he hung till evening, when he was taken down and doomed to the stake!

The Burners for Taylor.—The New York Herald of Monday last says:—

"The first meeting on this subject was held at Tammany Hall, on Tuesday, the 31st ult. The Chairman of that meeting was Stephen Allen, a gentleman well known among the Democracy of New York. A committee of arrangements, consisting of three from each ward, was then appointed from the old democrats. They met at Stoneall's, in Front street, again last evening, and according to the most accurate interpretation of the sentiments of this section of the democracy, there seems no doubt but that they will nominate Gen. Taylor for next President. Thomas Hart Benton for Vice President, and probably Senator Dix for Governor of this State, on the ensuing election."

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, thus notices the reception of the Baltimore nominations at the National Capital:

"There is no heartiness in the response here to Cass's nomination. The magnates of the party look coldly, or warmly hostile, upon it. Col. Benton nor Mr. Calhoun, surely, will lend it no countenance. The first gentleman has been passive throughout the canvass for nomination, and will be passive during the election: the latter views the whole affair as ridiculous and inconsequent. The representative delegation here say, openly and decidedly, that South Carolina will now vote for Gen. Taylor, candidate or no candidate of the Whig party."

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GEN. CASS AN OLD FEDERALIST.

We presume it has not escaped the observation of our readers, that all the prominent candidates for the Presidential nomination by the Baltimore Convention, were old Federalists, dyed in the wool. That a party calling itself "Democratic," and professing a holy horror for the Federalism of the olden time, should now set up as its champion and leaders, the men who are the very embodiment of that Federalism, is singularly strange and inconsistent. But then, we are getting used to political paradoxes, of all sorts and varieties, and are not unusually disturbed by this last one of the series.

Mr. Buchanan, who received 55 votes in the Baltimore Convention, was one of the most bitter and uncompromising Federalists in Pennsylvania. He opposed Madison and the war, and as every school-boy knows, went so far in his opposition to Democracy, as to declare that "if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, he would let it out." This man is now profuse in his professions of "Democracy," and is held up as an example and pattern of that much abused term, by unscrupulous partisans!

Mr. Woodbury, who received 53 votes in the same Convention, was a Hartford Conventionist, in the late war, and denounced the cause of the country as "unwise and unpatriotic." He wore the black cockade, and gloried in his Federalism! He is now a "Democrat" of the straightest sort, and may be regarded as a fair specimen of what constitutes the modern Democrat.

Gen. Cass, who has been the successful candidate of the Convention, is more than any of the disappointed candidates, identified with old Federalism, and was, therefore, thought most worthy of the confidence and support of modern democracy! As to Gen. Cass's Federalism, there can be no doubt. He wore the black cockade, the great and distinguishing badge worn by the Federalists of 1800. If any one doubts this statement we refer them to Niles' Register, the highest authority of the kind in the country.—*Daily News.*

A letter from Athens, dated April 30, says:—the northern frontier of Greece has, within the last week, become the theatre of an armed invasion, which, if not promptly and vigorously quelled, may have the most fatal effects. An amnesty has been granted to certain political prisoners, who took the opportunity of assembling their companions together, reinforced by several bands of brigands, and some hundred Turks, and passing into Greece raised the standard of revolt. Their chiefs, Valleniza and Papacosta, occupy positions close to the town of Lania. The government has sent troops to repel them, but the result is not yet known. The demands of the insurgents are change of ministry and dissolution of parliament.

A shocking murder was perpetrated near Parkton, Baltimore county, Md., a few days ago. Mrs. Cooper, whose husband resides at Parkton, came to the city on Thursday week, and after disposing of some butter and other articles, started on her return home on Saturday, the 27th ult, but never reached it. Search was made for her, and her lifeless and mangled body was found near a branch, covered with brushwood, about half a mile from Parkton. Strong suspicion is entertained that she was murdered by a German, in consequence of having in his possession several articles known to have belonged to her, which he had a few days previous offered to dispose of. He subsequently disappeared.

Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital.—By an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 14, 1845, Commissioners were appointed, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, to select and purchase a tract of land, and to erect buildings thereon suitable for the purpose of a State Lunatic Hospital, and Asylum for the Insane poor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. An appropriation from the State Treasury has been made toward the erection of the building; and with funds generously contributed by a number of humane and public-spirited citizens of Harrisburg, and the county of Dauphin, a good farm has been purchased, containing about 130 acres of land, well supplied with water, and situated within a mile and a half of the State Capital. On this site, thus obtained from sources contributed by private liberality, it is the intention of the Commissioners immediately to proceed with the erection of the requisite buildings.

Cass and Buchanan.—The Richmond Whig says: "It is understood that Gen. Cass's nomination was the result of a combination between him and Buchanan, the latter to continue Secretary of State, with the promise of the succession."

Ireland.

An immense meeting of the friends of Ireland was held in New York on Monday night last. Mayor Havemeyer presided, assisted by the Mayors of Brooklyn and Jersey City. Many distinguished gentlemen were present. The proceedings were very enthusiastic, and resolutions were adopted, tendering to the people of Ireland "all the sympathies of hearts that love liberty, and all the energy, if need be, of hands that know how to maintain it." A provisional committee was appointed, which is to be considered as always in session, and is charged with the duty of observing the progress of events in Ireland and England, and empowered to call at all times upon the friends of Ireland, for such action, as, on their part, may be deemed necessary.

A letter from Monterey, California, published in the Philadelphia American, says:

Our community has been thrown into spasms lately, by the discovery of several quicksilver mines. They are said to be rich beyond all the dreams that ever shook mining rods before. You have only to knock a rock to pieces, kindle a fire under it, catch the vapor, and it rolls off a liquid stream of quicksilver. Every conceivable vessel is now in requisition for collecting this precious vapor. Some take the pots from their kitchens, and some the warning pans from their beds—all catching and condensing vapor. Quicksilver will soon be so plenty here, that we can fix out our pumps for thermometers, our lakes for mirrors, and the doctors will be ready to salivate a continent.

Resignation.—The self-denial evinced by President Polk, in public, and in black and white, declining to run again after it had been settled that he could get no support, was very properly cheered in the Baltimore Convention—we doubt whether any thing else from him, except his immediate abdication, could have been so cordially received—but Vice President Dallas is whistled down with a Spartan lack of ceremony. He did not decline; yet nobody proposed to re-elect him. "Polk and Dallas," "Oregon and Texas,"—brave watchwords these in their day, but that day is over. Did ever two men go in by such a contest, and go out with such unanimity!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Gen. Butler.—The Union of Saturday devotes over a whole page to a memoir of Gen. Butler, written for the occasion by Francis P. Blair, by which it appears that he is the grandson of an Irishman, a son of an officer of the Revolution, a native of Kentucky, a graduate of Transylvania University in that State, and first a private and afterwards an officer during the war of 1812. Among his other accomplishments he is said to be a poet, which some one suggests gives him the advantage of being able to write all his own songs for the campaign.

Change in England.—In England a new Ministry appears to be in contemplation. It is said that Sir Robert Peel had been closeted with the Queen at Osborne house, with a view to a change, and some of the papers intimate that he will be placed at the head of the government again—when will ensue a sweeping financial reform in every department of the State, an extension of the franchise, and a shortening of the duration of Parliaments.

Another Kissing Case.—Another remarkably kissing case lately occurred at Buffalo, (according to the Commercial of that city.) A handsome young man was brought up to the Police office, for kissing a young lady recently married. The defence was, that kissing in such circumstances, was justified by the usages of "good society," and that all the objections commonly made to such kissing, originated in "vulgar prejudice." The plea was not allowed, and the offender of aristocratic customs was fined \$15 for an assault.

At the militia training, at Tuscarora, in this State, on Friday the 19th ult, a disgraceful fight took place between some thirty Germans and as many Irishmen, in which muskets, bricks, and clubs were freely used. The fight originated in the attempt of two or three persons to pass a sentinel, who was stationed, musket in hand, to guard the parade ground.

From a Mobile paper we learn that the steamboat H. Kenny, Capt. Miller, exploded on the Tombigbee river last Sunday week, and thirty of the passengers and crew were either killed or maimed, twelve badly maimed, and two severely scalded. The boat sunk soon after the explosion. The wounded were conveyed to the Marine Hospital, where the best medical advice was provided.

Two brothers, named Sutherland, and Robert Patterson, were drowned in a mill dam, near Washington, Pa., last week.

Baltimore Price Current.	
Flour,	5 44 to 5 50
Wheat,	1 25 to 1 30
Rye,	72 to 75
Corn,	44 to 47
Oats,	32 to 35
Beef Cattle,	6 50 to 8 75

MARRIED.
On the 30th ult., by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ, Esq. Sheriff of Adams county, to Miss MARIA, daughter of Mr. Henry Forry, of this borough.

On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN JACOB, to Miss RACHEL GROFF—both of Mountjoy township.

On the 5th inst. by the same, Mr. JESSE MACKLEY, to Miss MELINDA LINN—both of Mountjoy township.

DIED.
On Friday last, MARIA LOTISA, daughter of Mr. Eli Bentley, of this borough, aged 2 years 2 months and 29 days.
In Charleston, Jefferson county, Va., on the 31st ult, Mrs. CATHERINE MYERS, consort of Mr. John Myers, deceased, in the 58th year of her age.
Mrs. M. was a native of Adams county, Pa., from which she removed a number of years since, and where she still has a large connexion. She had been allowed the privilege of living to a good old age, and had growing up around her, grand-children and great grand-children. Mrs. M. possessed many of those excellencies of the heart, those amiable traits of character, which generate warm and lasting attachments—such as were felt by those who knew her best. Though her demise was sudden, religion had disarmed the angel of death of all his terrors, and made bright and glorious her transit from time to eternity.

THE CHEAP

BOOK STORE

Medical, Classical, School, Miscellaneous, Law, Religious & Blank Books.

A LARGE assortment always on hand, and for sale, wholesale or retail, at low prices. All new books received as soon as published. Blank Books of all kinds made to order. Country dealers furnished at a liberal discount.

BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED.
The Peasant and his Landlord, by the Baroness Knorring translated by Mary Howitt, 1 vol. cloth, 75 cents; the Bachelor of the Albany, 1 vol. 50 cents; all of Miss Grey's Novels, at 25 cts. each; the Seven Capital Sins, by Sue, 50 cts.; Whom to marry and how to get married, 12 cts.; Graham's, Godey's, and National Magazines for June; Miss Pickering's Novels, 25 cts. each; the Forty-five Guardsmen, 2 parts, 50 cts.; Wuthering Heights, a novel, 2 cts.; Elton's Comic World, 25 cts.; Life of Henry Thomas, the Burglar, 25 cts.; Madison's Exposition of Old Fellowship, 25 cts. All new books received as soon as published, and sold at much less than the usual prices. Remember the place to buy Books of ALL KINDS CHEAP, is opposite the Bank.

KELLER KURTZ.
K. K. being desirous of returning his sincere and hearty thanks to the Ladies, Gentlemen, and Scholars of Gettysburg and Adams county, for the kind manner in which they have come forward and welcomed him, and for the unprecedented patronage he has received at their hands, adopts this medium of expressing his gratitude for their favors for the past year, and hopes to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage already bestowed.

June 5.

At an Orphans' Court.
Held at Gettysburg, in and for the County of Adams, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1848 before William N. Irvine, Esq., President, and his Associate Judges, &c., assigned, &c.

On motion—the Court grant a Rule on all the heirs and legal representatives of JAMES M'GAUGHY, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Wm. M'Gaughy, James M'Gaughy, since dead, leaving issue as follows, to wit: David Horner M'Gaughy, William M'Gaughy, James M'Gaughy, Margaret M'Gaughy, Mary Bell M'Gaughy, and Eliza Jane M'Gaughy, Agnes, intermarried with James Bigham, John G. M'Gaughy, whose share has been assigned to Alexander M'Gaughy, now deceased, Hugh F. M'Gaughy, and the issue of Alexander M'Gaughy, deceased, to wit: James Horner M'Gaughy, Alexander M'Gaughy, and David Calvin M'Gaughy, all of whom are minors, and have for their Guardian Robert Calvin Horner, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, in and for the County of Adams, on the 3rd Monday of August next, to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
WM. S. HAMILTON, Clerk.

June 5.

EXAMINATION OF THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An Examination of the Schools of the Borough of Gettysburg, will take place during the present month, commencing as follows: At the School house of Miss Matilda Scanlan, on Monday morning the 28th of June inst. At the School House of Mr. Robert S. Paxton, on Monday afternoon following. At the School House of Mr. William Withrow, on Tuesday morning. At the School House of Mr. Thomas Martin, on Tuesday afternoon. At the School House of Mr. William Bogle, on Wednesday morning and noon. At the School House of Miss Ann M'Curdy, on Thursday afternoon and evening. At the School House of Miss Sarah G. Lord, on Friday afternoon and evening.

The parents of pupils and the citizens of the Borough are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of the Board,
J. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.

June 5.

Bonnets and Hats.

A FINE lot of fashionable Summer HATS and BONNETS are just opened at STEVENSON'S, at reduced prices, where is now offered a full assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c.
May 29.

NOTICE.

THE final account of ANDREW M. DEAN, deceased, and JACOB MARCH, Assignees of DANIEL MARCH, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the Court have appointed the 3d Monday of August next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Protn'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 29, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE account of JACOB DELLORE, Assignee of JACOB WAGONER, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the Court have appointed the 3d Monday of August next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Protn'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 29, 1848.

FRESH GROCERIES.

A FEW boxes, best quality, ENGLISH CHEESE; also old-fashioned, thick SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES, only 37 1/2 cents; a few barrels very superior N. O. Molasses, for Bakers, just received at STEVENSON'S.

May 29.

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned

and repaired at the shortest notice, at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg

July 19.

Country Cured Bacon.

A LARGE Lot of PRIME BACON, neatly trimmed Family Hams, Sides and Shoulders, just received and for sale very low at STEVENSON'S.

May 29.

LADIES LOOK HERE!

BY calling at the Book Store of KELLER KURTZ, you can supply yourselves with Pencils, Gold Pens, Penknives, &c., at City prices—all articles sold warranted to be of the best manufacture.

June 5.

STATIONERY

OF every description, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by KELLER KURTZ.